AY-Thursday, July S.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27.

DRESS GOODS. MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

" IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE."

CLOSING SALE OF Spring & Summer Dress Goods CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Having made sweeping reductions in prices of seaconable Dress Goods and Silks, quote the following among hundreds of other bargains they are

hundreds of other bargams step and
offering:
Large line fine real French Printed Organdies, 15, 20, and 25 cents;
half price.
Lot Choice FrenchPercales, 25c.
Gray Stripe Erglish Mohairs, 15
cents, formerly 40.
D'Bege Suitings, formerly 40,
now 25 cents.
Twill D'Beges, formerly 50, now
20 cents.

80 cents.
All-Wool Costume Cloths, 40 cts.
Mohs r Poplins, formerly 50, now Extra Fine All-Wool French Cash-

Extra Fine All-Wool French Cashmeres and Crettones, 50c, worth 75.

Handsome Quality Silk and Wool Pongees, choice shades, 60 cents, formerly 90.

Lyons Roll Poplins, reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00.

Japanese Stripes, 12 1-2 cents.

Japanese Poplins, a bargain, 20c.

Japanese Silks, 20 and 25 cents.

A large line rich, silky, Japanese Silks, at 30 and 40c, just half price.

A few remaining of those \$1.75 Choice Fancy Silks, for \$1.00 a yard.

Black Silks at very cheap prices.

400 pes Stripe Grenadines, at 12 1-2, 15, and 20 cents, half price.

Bargains in Black Grenadines.

"IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE.

Madison & Peoria-sts. THE TURF.

RACES!

THIRD DAY-Friday, July 3. Premium No. 5-2500. Running—Mile heats, three in fre; 2500 to first, \$125 to second, and \$75 to third herse. Premium No. 5-2500. Running—I've miles and re-pest; 250 to first, \$175 to second, and \$75 to third herse. FOURTH DAY—Saturday, July 4. Premium No. 1-2500. Running—Solling race—One and squarter miles. Horses entered, to be sold for \$1,000, al-lowed \$ pounds; for \$750, 7 pounds; for \$500, 10 pounds; for \$500, 10 pounds.

Start. Each entry (except for stakes) must be accompanied by its per cent of the whole premium.

A Sphendid Band, under the leadership of the distinguished Cernel-Player, HENRY S. PAGE, of the Cold-Bream Guards, Engiand, will discourse the choicest music during the entire meeting. If such; to be had at the relimer House, Gramd Pacific, Shorman, and Trables Palmer House, Gramd Pacific, Shorman, and Trables. Boot.

Pool-selling at the Grand Pacific on Tuesday,
Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings.

All entries must be addressed to No. 8I Dearborn-st.,

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

and Friday..... or Escanaba and Lake Superior ports, Mon-day and Thursday....

Office and Docks, foot Michigan-av. 9 a. m. FOR SALE.

ASSIGNEES' SALE. Will be sold at Auction TUESDAY, June 16, at 10 o'clock a. m., at 167 RANDOLPH-ST.

well-assorted stock of AMERICAN OUBLE THICK, and French Single and bouble 1st, 2d and 3d qualities Window siass. Also, Vials, Bottles, and Office Furtiture, Hester, Platform Scales, &c. Cataoxues will be ready day of sale. By order Assignees. McCLELLAND & BAGE.

CHIVALRIE.

The Most Entertaining Lawn Game

Extant. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Games. Trade sup-

REAL ESTATE. LUMBER OR COAL DOCK TO RENT OR FOR SALE, 150 feet front on Twelfth-st., running back to the Empire Slip, with railroad connections, near Twelfth-st. bridge. Apply to M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.. Basement.

GENERAL NOTICE. JULY 1, 1874.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Accountants in the process of the books and accounts put into proper shape for the ensuing six months when would do well to call on WEBB & TUCKER, Accountants.

Room 5, 188 Madison-et. FINANCIAL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS,

WASHINGTON.

Senator Allison's Task in the District Investigation.

The Library of Congress---More Statuary.

Creswell's Resignation---His Record---Exetch of Eugene Hale, His Successor.

Probable Decrease in the Public Debt During July.

Comptroller Knox Restates His Views of the Currency Act.

Discharge of Employes in the War and Treasury Departments.

Mullett's Jobs --- District Matters.

SENATOR ALLISON—CRESWELL AND HALE. From Our Over Correspondent.

Washington, June 25, 1874.
Congress adjourned with prospects, on the whole, reassuring to the Republican organiza-tion, and there were felicitations all round, which Sammy Cox made but a feeble effort to burlesque. The currency question was neatly dodged. The Executive end of the Government had at last began to reorganize the Cab-inet. And more Democrate go nome to throw up the sponge than Republicans.

Senator Allison has been employed, during meanly the whole session, at the head of the Committee of Investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia. In this arduous place he has shown diligence, attention, a love of justice, and a synthetic talent in the composition of his brief and exhaustive report, which will be the model of future investigations. His personal dignity was never forgotten; he permitted no low familiarities from prosecutors, reporters, or low familiarities from prosecutors, reporters, or others; and, to the last, his equity was so fair that no one knew how he would vote. Instead of wasting adjectives on individuals, he pointed out the excessive dimensions of the Government for the size of the District; the inevitable gathering of power into the hands of the master-spirit; the want of checks and restraints to protect the rulers in their character, no less than the people in their property; and ended by rechad perpetrated, make a Civil Commission to decide upon a form of government at leisure, and meantime commit the District to a small National Commission.

Incidentally, Mr. Allison's Committee was the means of breaking up one of the worst bodies of detective spies in the United States. The Treasury has long maintained a secret police force. Form erly one Wood was at the head of it, -a man who has since been shown to have had the first dip excises, and to have received the first moieties

Whitely, the present chief, is a tall, consumptive-looking young man, of an indirect eye and sneaking mental processes. I think he belongs to New Hampshire. His chum was generally tive-looking young man, of an indirect eye and snead and \$50 to third. Premium No. 16-Saddle, bridle, and whip. Boy's pony race, owners to ride. Relevant saddle and bridle to first, and splendid whip to second.

Conditions, ETC.

Contests for the above running premiums will be governed by the rules of the Blood-Horne Association (Nashwills, Fam.), unless otherwise specified. Entries for the Attorney for the State and the Chief. of Police are cahoots, it fares ill for decency. This appears to have been the case. Not content with the enormous and un-

scrupulous advantage his place gave him, Whitely seems to have followed in the way of all such thus-takers since the day of Jonathan Wild. He got to setting up jobs and inviting crime for the sake of levying upon both the perpetrator and the victim of it. The bitterness eristing in the District between the Shepberd and the Alexander party, the formidable counsel retained, and the supposed value of missing evidence, seemed, at the moment, a profitable/field for detective intrigue. Mr. Allison's Committee traced up to Whitely the procurement of the crime of blowing up a safe for various purposes, and, instead of wasting objurgations upon the creature, sent the evidence and the man's name up to his principal, the Secretary of the Treasury, as a notification to do his duty.

Mr. Allison's temperate, yet intrepid, course has shown that he is the possessor of Judicial no less than Senatorial qualities, and a part of the honors of the session belong to him.

The jealousy of Congress for every perquisite, real or valueless, is seen in the rejection of the Joint Library Committee's proposition to build a plain, capacious building for the Library and literary collections solely, so that their treasures may become the property of schulars and general readers; and the adoution, instead, of a scheme to advance the centre of the East front, so as to accommodate the Capitol to the growth of the Library. To harmonize the old Capitol to its extensions, the wings, is well enough; but the added room will be in request for strictly Capitoline purposes; while the Library, inevitably spreading, will, sta later time, again press upon the bounds which confine it. This Library is now hard upon 300,000 volumes. It is the Scholastic Capitol of the place. As well might Parliament command the British Museum to be made an appendage of Westminster Palace as for Congress to hoard this mighty mass of useful to his material statics. It a quaint staircases, old nocks of office, beautiful Supreme-Court room, and exquisite Hall of Representatives,

in the War Department. All will receive two months' pay on dismissal.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1874.

Postmaster-General is the Almoner of the Administration with the party. His patronage is nearly equal to all the rest of the Government. He fights the immemorial battle between two newspapers and two aspirants for Postmaster in every country-town. He is one of the three officers of the Government whose functions extend to every part of the ristional soil. He has mape, especially for his Department, of every Post-office district in the United States, with the routes delineated, from railroads down to bridle-paths. The ocean postal service brings him into connection with the steam marine of both the Atlantic and Pacific.

Mr. Creswell has been an ambitious and diligent Postmaster-General. He procured the abolition of the Franking Privilege, and thereby incurred the hostility of every demagogue in Congress. He was as unceremonious with the ubiquatious deadheading of the press through the mails, and lost friendship there. He greatly extended and increased the efficiency of the Postal-Card, that simple contrivance by which John Thomas on his travels advises Mrs. T. of his health and whereabouits, merely throwing the card out of the car-window. He nationalized the Postal-Rail. THE CURRENCY ACT. COMPTROLLER ENOX'S CONSTRUCTION OF THE LAW.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Comptroller of the Currency has written the following letter, giving his construction of the Currency act in reference to the reserve required to be held by the National Banks:

the National Banks:

Bin: I have received your letter of the 24th inst. My construction of the act of June 20, 1874, in reference to the reserve of the National Banks, is, that the reserve upon circulation is abolished, but that the National banks are required to keep a reserve upon deposits, as provided in Sections 31 and 32 of the National tional banks are required to keep a reserve upon deposits, as provided in Sections 31 and 32 of the National
Bank act, a certain prepertion of which must be kept
on hand, and a certain other proportion with the three
reserve agents in the cities enumerated in the section
referred to. The banks are also required to keep an
amount equal to 5 per cent of their circulation on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, which
amount may be deducted from 'the aggregate of the
reserve required to be kept upon the deposits. Very
respectfully, John Jar Knox, Comptroller,
To George L. Otts, Casher Commercial National Bank,
Chicago, Ill.

MULLETT'S JOBS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune THE CINCINNATI CUSTOM-HOUSE.

that simple contrivance by which John Thomas on his travels advises Mrs. T. of his health and whereabouts, merely throwing the card out of the car-window. He nationalized the Postal-Railway-Car, assorting the mail at 30 miles an hour. He also pressed other suggestions upon Congress which were not so favorably received, as the Postal Talegraph and the Postal Savings Bank. These suggestions are to be tested by the action of future years. They alarmed Mr. Creswell's own time with the prospect of an overwhelming centrality, aggressive upon private avocations.

The Postal Department has had few scandals under this gentleman's administration, the Chorpeuning claims received, which Congress has again voted on the docket, and, I believe, sent to the Court of Claims. No prominent Postmaster has been a defaulter, though the Cashier of the New York Post-Office lost about \$200,000. An Assistant Postmaster-General, also, endeavored to stir up the railway companies to demand more compensation for carrying the mails, and had to resign. The system of straw-bidding at the Department was not corrected, but the legislation of Congress was responsible for this. Creswell is the most ambitions man Grant has had around him,—ambitious, in the old schoolboy spirit, to be distinguished and famous. With a strong constitution, bold appearance, collegiate education, competent fortunate in being selected from a Democratic State, where there was schiem even in his own party; and the large Republican States, Pennsylvania particularly, were constantly nagging the President on to supplant him. Bristow's appointment from Kentucky, another Democratic and ex-slave State, and the demand of New England for a Cabinet place, have probably suggested to Creswell that he could relieve the President and retire at a moment favorable to his reputation.

He was the political choice and political executor of Henry Winter Davis Mullett's nice little jobs has just come to the party. When the new Cincinnati Custom-House was projected, Mullett advertised for bids for material for the foundation. The specifications mentioned the qualities of stone that would be acceptable, and gravite was one. When the proposals were opened, it was found that the Maine Granite Company was the that the Maine Granite Company was the lowest bidder, it offering to lay the stone down in Cincinnati for 79 cents a cubic foot. Now, as this was less than it would cost to transport the stone from the quarry to Cincinnati, interested persons set about to find a solution of the mystery. They were not in the dark long, for soon after ratifying his contracts with the Granite Company, Mr. Mullett announced that they were also to have the cutting of the stone, on the following conditions: The Company was to furnish the yard room and the Government the men, and pay all expenses, and the Granite Company to have 15 per cent of the entire cost. By this arrangement the Granite Company can afford to give the stone for nothing, and still clear a dollar a foot on the cutting. It is understood to be the purpose of Mr. Mullett to let the contract for the remainder of the material for the building to the same company, on the same terms and conditions.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

HOW THE DISTRICT RUNS ITSELF. WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28 .- Since the exnation of the old District Government, the District of Columbia has virtually run itself.

About the only administrative authority now in

ably suggested to Creswell that he could relieve the President and retire at a moment favorable to his reputation.

He was the political choice and political executor of Henry Winter Davis.

What Mr. Creswell will do is uncertain. He has recently had his residence remodeled in Washington City, at a cost of nearly \$30,000. He is married to a refined lady, but is childless. I think that his private affairs have been allowed to run behind; and he told me some time ago that, without lavish display, his salary did not meet half his expenses as a Cabinet-Minister.

EUGENE HALE.

The New Englander selected to fill Creswell's place is a man of even more youth, and far more youthful appearance. At the same time, he is a keener and less ponderous, if less brainy, man than Creswell. Quite a light weight, physically, he is square-headed, interpid, a good debater, a discreet actor and observer; and he has keep his place in Congress without arts or violence. Mr. Blaine has atways taken very kindly to him; and his promotion to the Cabinet suggests to me an idea which will bear keeping in mind.

Is not this appointment indicative of the probability that Grant means to support Blaine for the succession to himself? Confirmations of this idea are not wanting. The entefite cordial between Blaine and Grant has never been more observable. The Speaker has been careful, although a free talker, never to speak to any one to Grant's disadvantage; and, on his second nomination, was behind more in diligence to have him re-elected. Nor is there any person, liable to nomination, more in the line of Grant's natural selection. Blaine is cordial, polite, young. About the only administrative authority now in existence here is the Board of Public Commissioners. There is a possibility that this state of affairs will continue after the 1st proximo, but the President will, it is said, request an answer by next Tuesday morning from each of the gentlemen whom he appointed to comprise the Commission to temporarily govern this District, whether at that time they shall not have definitely settled whether they will or will not accept the place.

The \$1,300,000 appropriated by Congress to pay some of the indebtedness of the District becomes available on the 1st of July, but can only be drawn by the new Commission, after its members shall have been qualified and organized. The clerks in certain divisions of the Treasury Department have been working night and day, and will continue to do so until the end of Tuesday, in order to pass upon claims, etc., so that the money may be obtained upon those reported favorably. All unexpended balances of appropriations are, according to law, to be covered into the Treasury at the expiration of the fiscal year June 20.

him re-elected. Nor is there any person, liable to nomination, more in the line of Grant's natural selection. Blaine is cordial, polite, young, vigorous, handsome, and magesterial. His mental and social qualifications, quick apprehension, and habits of reflection, establish him as sound and safe. Safety and popularity are the two touchstone qualities. It looks to me very much as if he were drifting along to be the regular Republican candidate, without any backset from the White House. If you look further, you may find also,

DISCHARGE OF EMPLOYES.

THE VICTIMS READY FOR THE SACRIFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.—To-morrow

will put an end to the suspense of the several thousand Government employes in Washington regarding their official lives. The lists recently called for by each of the heads of departments, showing the date of appointment, what is the backing, and the standard and efficiency of each

employe, are already made up, and by to-morrow afternoon the names of those whose official heads are to be cut off will be selected from the lists, and those unfortunate individuals will be

informed that their services are no longer required. The anticipation and fear of being

little prim, and not much given to humor or leisurely society. He looks a trifle like a young Congregational pastor. He has fine, dark eyes, light-brown hair, and, I think, goatee, a square-set but small body, stature below the sverage, and a cool, discerning eye and mind. His confidence belies his quiet appearance. He has been married about two years, to the only daughter of the wealthy Michigan Senstor, Chandler, and has one child.

His promotion is a surprise, but it will bear examination. Chandler, who is a bull-headed friend, and will go a thousand miles to save one Postmaster, is probably especially complimented by this nomination.

CATH. next winter. In the meantime, Judge Caldwell will, under the law, hold court in that district. Gen, Sarber will resign the Marshalehip of the Western District, and Gen. Fagin will be appointed to succeed him.

GOLD-SALES IN JULY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell \$1,000,000 in gold on each Thursday during July. PUBLIC REVENUE INGREASED.

The customs receipts during this month are larger than during June, 1873. There is also an improvement in the internal revenue receipts.

DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement on the first of July will show a slight decrease. The Government will pay \$22,000,000 in gold for the July interest.

FIRES.

At Waterloo, N. Y.
WATERLOO, N. Y., June 28.—Tracy & McIntire's distillery was totally burned to-day.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Cincinnari, June 28.—The Enquirer's Charlestown, West Va., special says that President Grant, accompanied by his wife and Dr. Norris, arrived there yesteriay on a visit to friends and relations. He was received at the depot by the Mayor, City Council, entire pulies force, and a crowd of citizens, who escorted him to his hotel, and a salute of 100 guns was then fired on the wharf.

informed that their services are no longer required. The anticipation and fear of being a mong the number to be guillotined has made many of the females, as well as some of the male employes, fairly sick, for the proportion of the reduction that is to be made in the forces engaged in the several departments is so large as to cause uneasiness in the minds of all.

There are in the neighborhood of nine thousand persons employed by the Government in this city, and the slaughter that is to be made on the lat proxime, in consequence of the cutting down by Congress of appropriations, will reach about one-tenth of the entire number. It has been given out in the departments that generally persons are to be retained in position according to their merit and efficiency, but even the clerks who, under those circumstances, might have felt safe and secure, have besieged every man or woman who possessed, or was supposed to possess, any influence with the heads of the departments to go to the latter and plead the causes of these trembling and fearful public pensioners. Of course, as a rule, political influence will have much to do with the retention of the employes. Those who are to be discharged will, upon dismissal, receive two months' pay. and a salute of 100 guns was then ared on the wharf.

Col. B. H. Smith made the speech of welcome, tendering him the hospitalities of the city. The President responded, expressing pleasure in visiting his friends in the Kanawha Valley, regretting that he could remain but two days. The crowd gave three cheers and then escorted the President to the residence of Col. J. B. Swann. In the evening he was serenaded, on which occasion he made a speech.

To-day he attended the Rev. William Mulenix's Methodist Episcopal Church. To-morrow he will leave to visit an aunt, Mrs. B. M. Tompkins, at Cedar Grove, and after spending one THE WEATHER.

WARHINGTON, June 28.—PROBABILITIES—For the Lake region, it all storms, brisk and high southwest or neathwest winds; lower temperature and slowly rising barometer on Mouday. Cantionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escapsba, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, and Alpena, and a re ordered for Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 28, 1874.

6:53 s. m., 29.65 83 63 8. W., fresh... Fair. 5:00 p. m., 29.61 62 40 W. brisk... Fair. 3:53 p. m., 29.62 91 33 8. W. brisk... Clear. 9:00 p. m., 29.63 75 56 N. W. brisk. Fair. 10:18 p. m., 29.66 75 56 N. W. fresh. Fair. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, June 28-1 s. m.
Station. Bar. Thr Wind, Rain Weather.

retention of the employes. Those who are to be discharged will, upon dismissal, receive two months' pay.

INTLUENCE AT WORK.

Heads of departments who under the provisions of the new Appropriation bill, are compelled to reduce the number of Congress who were the most earnest and persistent in their appeals for economy through the discharge of cierks from the bureaus are now using every influence to have their friends retained on the pay-rolls. Secretary Bristow's mail consists principally of letters of recommend tion from Congressmen, written in the interest of cierks of his department, whose beads may drop into the basket when the work of sifting begins. There are employed in the Treasury Department nearly 2,000 women. Of these it has been discovered that nine out of ten are the sole support of large and depending families, and the remainder, the wives, daughters, or mothers of gallent men who laid down their lives for the preservation of the Union. At least such would appear to be the fact if Congressmen tell the truth. The reduction of the number of employes will certainly occasion a deal of suffering in many families, but the provision of the acts under which these dismissions are to be made contemplates the payment of two months, salary to each person discharged.

Washingtons, D. C., June 28.—July 1, 400 department employes will be dismissed, half from the Printing Bureau, and 100 from the civil force

BEECHER-TILTON.

Mr. Beecher's Sermon Has No Reference to Tilton's Letter.

The Church Will Take No Action.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. NEW YORK, June 23.—Contrary to the expecta-tions of many who had been told by a man who ought to know, that Mr. Beecher would answer, at this morning's exercises, in Plymouth Church, Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon, he did not do so. He preached one of his forcible, old-time,

His text was one of the passages where the Jews lay claim to God as absolutely their own, and claim that this is a possession which no other people can have. This view

MR. REECHER HELD TO BE RIDIOULOUS.

God was not national—he was universal.
Then he spoke of the misguided reformers (as they call themselves) and dabblers in religion, who would unite all sects under one creed, and have all peoples worship one Deity, in one form or liturgy. The Congregationalists approved this scheme, providing, of course, that it was supposed to inculcate in all sects, in place of their own, the tenets of Congregationalisms. So it was with the Episcopalians, the Methodists, the Catholics, the Unitarians,—so with all. Then he loosed his satire on the idea.

THE CHURCH WILL TAKE NO ACTION.
Mr. Halliday, assistant pastor of Plymonth Church, says that the church will take no action on Tilton's letters. Whether Mr. Beecher will say anything is unknown, for he refuses to talk on the subject.

on Thicon's letters. Whether Mr. Beecher will say anything is unknown, for he refuses to talk on the subject.

[To the Associated Press.]

MR. BEECHER'S SERMON.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Perhaps the largest congregation ever seen in Plymouth Church attended this morning, the announcement having been made that Mr. Beecher would preach his last sermon previous to his summer vacation. After the regular introductory services, Mr. Beecher read the 54th chapter of Isaiah, taking as the text of his sermon the 5th verse thereof. From the beginning to the close of the discourse, the greatest attention was paid. The regular attendants were well pleased, and the crowd of curious visitors heard a good sermon, but looked somewikat disappointed. There was no reference made by Mr. Beecher to the letter of Theodore Tilton.

When the services were over, the members of Plymouth Church and a number of strangers crowded up to the platform where Mr. Beecher stood, and a general hand-shaking, which continued for some time, took place. Mr. Beecher looked his pleasantest, and evidently the "thunderbolt" had not struck him. When he had shaken by the hand all who could get within reach, and had listened meantime to kind expressions of the others, Mr. Beecher left the church.

The comments of the press throughout the

The comments of the press throughout the country will be found in another column.

Closing Day of the Convention. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribune.
DAYTON, O., June 28.—The religious set

members shall have been qualified and organized. The clerks in certain divisions of the Treasury Department have been working night and day, and will continue to do so until the end of Tuesday, in order to pass upon claims, etc., so that the money may be obtained upon those of approximations are, acording each protection of the delegates of each Integrational Correction this forecoon. Unusually large congregations so that the money may be obtained upon those of approximations are, acording each protection of the flacal year June 20.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chaeson Oribusa.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARISHIP.

WASHINOTON, June 28.—There is no disposition to make haste in the selection of an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. It is asserted that there was a tacit understanding beforehand that Representative Bass would not accept the place, and the appointment was given to him as a compliment, and that, now that Congressia away, there will be no hurry about designating his successor.

WASHINOTON, June 28.—No appointment of Juley of Juley Sorp, engined, will be made till near winter. In the meantime, Judge Caldwell will, under the law, hold court in that district. Gen. Sarber will resign the Marshaiship of the Western District, and Gen. Fagin will be appointed to succeed him.

The Sacretary of the Treasury has instructed.

The Sacretary of the Treasury has instructed that there was a tacit understanding beforehand that Representative Bass would not accept the place, and the appointment of Juley of Juley Sorp, engined, will be made till near winter. In the meantime, Judge Caldwell will near winter. In the meantime, Judge Caldwell will under the law, hold court in that district. Gen. Sarber will resign the Marshaiship of the Western District, and Gen. Fagin will be appointed to succeed him.

DAYTON, O., June 28.—The International Company, whose shops see followers, helpers, etc., is now only about 60 cents a day. This large reduction will have a serious effort where about the formation and the country w

and the outlook ast of the accomplished will be imfinitely grasjer than in the past. The be imfinitely grasjer than in the past. The limitation of the design of the desig

the audience rose for prayers. In the evening again Music Hall was thronged to its utmost capacity, and spirited addresses were delivered by several eloquent speakers, and the best of feeling prevailed.

CRIME.

A Member of Congress Shoots a Man for Slandering His Daughter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuni.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., June 28.—The Hon. Joseph
H. Sloss, member of Congress from this district, reached home Friday. He heard that George F.

Long was assailing the character of his daugh-ter. Sloss had instructed the girl to avoid in-Sloss, hearing this from several sources, went this afternoon to a room on the second floor above Warren's store, and waited for Long, who above Warren's store, and waited for Long, who soon came by on the opposite side of the street, 100 feet distant. Sloss fired both barrels of a shot-gun, lodging thirteen buckshot in the wall and four in Long's body; one through the neck, one in the skull behind the ear, and two in the abdomen. This afternoon at 6:30 o'dlock Long was supposed to be dying. Sloss surrendered himself to the Sheriff, confessing that he did the deed. Long first thought Warren shot him, and when told that Sloss did it, said, "That's all right."

Arrest of an Alleged Highway Robber.

Special Dispatch to The Chicaco Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., June 27.—The officers in pursuit of the man who attempted the murder and robbery of young Weise, of this place, as telegraphed to The Thebuns yesterday, succeeded in arresting him, and he was brought here to-day. He was confronted with Weise, who at once identified him as the man, and circumstances are very strong against him. He had been seen by several persons in the vicinity about the time the crime was attempted. His examination takes place next Monday, and he is now in jail here Several attempts at highway robbery have been made within a year or two where this occurred, and it is believed there is a regular gang of thieves in that vicinity. Three men from this city have been fired upon while passing through that neighborhood, and rumors have been current of several men who have mysteriously disappeared, and who are supposed to have been robbed and murdered there. Arrest of an Alleged Highway Robber.

Cold-Blooded Murder.
Cincinnari, O., June 28.—The murder of
Peter Graeffe last night was a most coldblooded one. The neighbors say that Coleman
threatened last night to kill Graeffe before
morning, and that he has everal times threatened to kill his own wife. He has the name of
being dangerous and quarrelsome. The officers
had all they could do when they arrested Coleman, a few moments after the murder, to keep
the crowd from lynching him.

Police Officer Murdered, PATERSON, N. J., June 28.—Officer William High, of this city, who had detected thieves who had been robbing the cars of the New Jersey Midland Road, went to the house of the robbers, and on attempting to gain admittance, was shot with a double shot-gain from a second-story window, and mortally wounded. John Anderson, who fired the shot, and two companions, were arrested.

Carso, Ill., June 28.—William Gupton, a pilot, white intoxicated went into the barber-shop of Andy Eshbach this evening. Eshbach tried to out him out, when Gupton drew a revolver and put him out, when Gupton drew a revolved and three shots, two of which entered Eshbach's body, causing death in half an hour. Eshbach was a quiet, inoffensive man, and intense indignation is manifested against Gupton. The latter is in custody.

Unprovoked Murder.

NUMBER 310.

FOREIGN.

of Bonapartism in France.

Victories Over the Carlists by Gen. Concha, Before Estrella.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 28.—The Postal Convention between France and the United States was promugated yesterday. It is believed it will go into force next month.

The house of the editor of Le Pays, a Bouspartist organ, has been searched by the police, who seized a number of documents. M. Mansard, Bonapartist, has written a letter in which he acknowledges that a committee exists for the furtherance of the plebicite, and that M. Bouher is its Fresident. This statement is made in the face of Bouher's recent denial in the Assembly of any knowledge of such committee.

Gen. Amandean will represent France in the Brussels Cougress.

Paris, Jane 28.—President MacMahon reviewed 70,000 troops at Longchampe to-day.

London, June 29—5:30 a. m.—The Times' Paris special dispatch reports that the Legitimists are trying to induce the Count de Chambord to issue a liberal misifesto on the day that Bochefaucaulid's motion is recorded to the Assembly. They hope by this maneuvre to secure a majority for the Monarchy. Deputy Lucien Brunhas gone to Frohsdorff to negotiate with the Prince for some such concession.

SPAIN.

Madrip, June 27.—Evening.—Gen. Concha has made an important movement and secured advantages which are confidently expected to lead to the fall of Estella in a few days. The Carlists, anticipating an attack on the right bank of the River Ega, erected strong defensive works in that quarter, but Gen. Concha suddenly crossed the rivor, and occupied Abarzuza and other positions east and north of Estella, in order to intercept the retreat of the enemy to Los Amezcuas. The Carlists are thus outflanked, and their position may be considered critical. It is anticipated that they will abandon Estella and endeavor to reach Los Amezcuas.

Bayonne, June 28.—Advices from Carlist headquartes at Estella have been received to the 26th instant. They represent that there had been some fighting, but it was without important result. Don Carlos, with his wife and heavy reinforcements, was expected to arrive in the city on the 27th, and assume the supreme command of the defense. No news has since been received here from Estella, communication having been interrupted.

MADRID, June 28.—A decree has been issued revoking the decree by which titles of nobility were abolished.

Gen. Concha has made no further movement since the occupation of the positions around Estella. His advance awaits a convoy of provisions and ammunition. When it arrives, the onward movement will be resumed.

Late.—Madrid, Sunday, June 28.—Gen. Concha, in the midst of a terrible storm, surprised the positions of Zuruenair, Abarzuza and Zadal, which were defended by eight battalions. The engagement lasted an hour. The Republicans had few killed, and their wounded number about 100. The Carlist losses were very heavy. Abarzuza is a point of the utmost importance, as it commands the denie leading to Las Amezcuas. The Carlist swill probably be forced to retire into the Province of Alava, west of Navarre.

Orders have been issued from Carlist head-cuarters directing all the Generals to correct the decrease.

be forged to retire into the Province of Alava, west of Navarre.

Orders have been issued from Carlist head-quarters directing all the Generals to carry on the war hereafter without truce or parley. Gen. Concha, on the contrary, in a general order, tells the National troops not to make reprisals, and declares that their mission is to conquer, not to exterminate.

ROME, June 28.—Bishop Dwenger, of the American Pigrims party, has left this city for Vienna. It is announced that the pilgrimsge will be repeated next year, when it is expected that over 500 Americans will participate. THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

LIBSON, June 28.—A dispatch by the Brazilian cable aunounces that Schor Avellaneda has been elected President of the Argentine Confed-

Constantinopie, June 27.—Strong shocks of carthquake were felt here yesterday.

a few months since, a day's work was reduced to the hours at a lower rate of wages. Most of the hours at a lower rate of wages. Most of the shop much have familiate the property of the shop much have been on business and trade here about. The order takes effect to-morrow.

The Toledo, Wabsan & Western Railroad Company, whose shops smploy about 500 men, have been three months behind with the payment was given them. The mechanics and laborers of the city, are compelled to live from hand to mouth, and the business of the city is materially affected. All unite in hoping for better times in the near future.

Pailure of a Nirike.

Bostox, June 28.—The freestone-cutiers, who have been on a strike since the 20th of April, have resumed work at the old prices.

NEW YORK.

The Convicted Commissioners—Danger to the Water-Supply.

NEW YORK.

The Convicted Commissioners—Danger to the Water-Supply.

NEW YORK & June 28.—The Heradi intimates that Mayor Haveneyar has already accept, or will to-morrow accept, the resignations of Police Commissioners—Danger to the water-Supply.

NEW YORK & Grades, and re-appoint them to the same positions before official notice can be received from Gov. Dix of vacanoice caused by their conviction of misdemenor.

Inhabitants of the northwestern part of theiry are becoming alarmed at the condition of the roton equedice, which is said to be in a danger-us condition in places, and it has been a danger-us condition in places, and there is imminent surger of a collapse at any time without warning, which would deprive the city of water altowher and deluge nearly two squares miles of underly in the property of the property o

A Rat Story.

From the Christian Union.

A lady living in the country had her att drawn one day to some rats in an outer surrounding a pail which had been preparathe pigs. Observing them carefully, she discovered that a young rat had fallen in pail, and that his friends to the number or six were in consultation as to the best of rescuing him. The lady called others of family to witness their manoaures, while continued busily at work, regardless opresence of the spectators. By twining feet together (the hindlest of the foremed being entwined with the forefeet of the and so on), they formed a chain extending the side of the pail. The foremost rat posed to be the mother, they reached grasped the young one in her arms, and were drawn out on the floor. Unfortune their deliberations had occupied so much that the young rat was drowned before he extricated, and apparently the intelligen his friends did not extend so far as to at resuscitation.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW

in "Adams" Number of the Old Quarterly.

Brooks Adams on "The Platform of the New Party."

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., on "The Currency-Debate of 1873-'74."

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna.

Bosrox, June 25, 1874.

The July number of the North American Review has the elements of a sensation. The Adams family is represented in it by two articles, both very pertinent to our present politics, and both marked for that easy superiority of perception and judgment which is so untural to the Adamses. Their heads are level, and they new it. They have inherited the base of states. ow it. They have inherited the bias of states anship, and, while they are poor partisans, ey are natural politicians,—not skilled in wire-lling, but trained in the study, and familiar th the history, of political institutions.

Mr. Brooks Adams—youngest of the four sons Mr. Charles Francis Adams—appears in the voice now for the first time; at least his name never before figured on its pages. His ar-

which does not refer at all to the party rumored to be in the creative imagination of Senators forton and Logan, to save the country from the Morton and Logan, to save the country from the ruin of specie-payments. Mr. Adams' "new party" is the one which will ring out the Republican and ring in the honest; which will not only profess faith in Civil-Service reform, but will show its faith by its works. A large portion of his ele is historical, showing the variations and lects of opinion upon the doctrine of State ats and the theory of a strong Central Govent; and tracing the growth of power in Administration by means of its use of mage, until now the elections of States are ly manipulated at Washington, and the cenlization of the Federalists is gratted upon the ruption of the Democrats. The history of re-

in 1968 the people began dimly to see these things, is desperate condition of the South alarmed them; sy distrusted politicians of all sorie; and they turned the one man in whom they placed perfect confi-

sec.—Gen. Grant.

sver since the inauguration of Washington has a
ident had a more splendid opportunity; the whole
on was with him; if would have supported him is
attach he might have made on the usurpation of
Senate and the corruption among politicians, and
use have you. But Gen. Grant falled to compred the emergency. He made a stand for a time, is
own peculiar fashion, against members of Cona whom he disliked—he hardly knew why; but he
on watch for them upon their own ground: he

he Supreme Court; first pronounced inconstitutional; then, after two new Judge a ad been added to the Court, decided to be Conand been added to the Court, decided to be Con-titutional—is used, to point out another most successive tendency, namely: to make the courts obtical machines, instead of fountains of jus-ice. Federal interference with the independence of the States is illustrated very effectively by the fellogg usurpation in Louisians, and by Butler's aids for the Governorship of Massachusetts, in hich he has had every advantage that could be even by the dictation of Federal appointments at the State.

THE BASIS OF THE PLATFORM

institution is now stranging the nation by permitting those—too often unworthy—men who handle party-machinery to break down opposition, and to drive from the field all who will not stoop to peddle in their low arts.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., reviews

"THE CURRENCY-DEBATE OF 1873—74."

He has peculiar aptitude for this kind of service. When the Eric Railroad was run by Jim Fisk, in a subitimely-andacious style which even Gen. Butler could not surpass, Mr. Adams wrote for the North American "A Chapter of Eric." which set forth with admirable clearness the whole history and motive of that remarkable era of railroad-management. He is very scrong and pithy in statement, and has more humor than has fallen to the lot of any previous Adams. His narrative of the Currency debate, and his running comments on it, make a most entertaining article; though the subject usually furnishes more conundrums than entertainment. It is needless to say that he finds the scanties; possible allowance of wisdom, or capacity for understanding the elements of financial science, in this well-nigh interminable debate.

Mr. Adams explains

THE UNITY OF THE SOUTH FOR INFLATION in a paragraph crowded with reason, political inelight, and grim humor:

We are now beginning to taste the bitter after-fruits of the late Civil War. As the necessary and inevitable receil to that struggie, we destroyed, or irrestrievably shattered, the whole industrial and political organization of at least nine States of the Union. From Virghia, all slong the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico to Louidana, and north to Arkunsa, the States emerged from the War in a condition of exhaustion, from which they passed into one of chacs. Meanwhile the National Government thought to create, throuh some patent legislative enactments, a living political organization to replace that which had been destroyed. The broken places were gathered together, strung now whos, in which it was hard to say whether, in the expressive political nomenclature of the day, the Northern "escaliawa

ally was it rebuked!

This idelatry of gold on the part of the minority finally became so scandalous that Mr. Logan fet obliged to remind the Senate, with great dignity, that "The people of this country do not worship gold, they worship their God, but they do use gold as a medium of exchange." It is sincerely to be hoped that the first half of this proposition is more correct than the last, but of its propriety and elevation of tone there can be no difference of opinion. But, as Mr. La Fayette Kettle would have said, the Senator from Hillnots is "perhaps as remarkable a man as any in our country."

Due praise is given to

SENATORS SCHURZ AND JONES,
and to Reprensentative Mitchell, of Wisconsin.
The Missouri readers of TRE TRIBUNE are respectfully requested to read twice the following

n Report. Mr. Adams estimates at a rather low figure

In Adams estimates at a rather low figure

The INFLUENCE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Had he earlier, and through the proper official channels, caused the views contained in his veto message, or, yet more, those of his subsequent "memorandum" of June 4, to be understood as the views of the Government, the whole course of events would have been other than it was:

"Memorands "should be communicated to Heads of Departments at the close. Through four months to debate, valueless except for its crystallizing effect on public opinion, the Head of the Government jealously reserved his opinion, only to make them puble when they produced amid the murky darkness which had settled down upon Congress and the country, rather the effect of a thunderbot than a beacon, what would have been the fate of our finances in the early days of the Republic had Washington first expressed his policy in a veto, and had Mr. Richardson occupied the chair of Hamilton!

These extracts are enough to indicate the character of the article, which is one of the most interesting papersithe North American has ever contained. And very clarifying, too; for no one can read it without seeing how dense is the ignorance, and how helpless is the financial conceit, of the majority of Congressmen; also, how simple and inevitable is the true financial system. If people would but look at it in the light of the volumest business common-sense.

tem if people would but look as it in the light of the plainest business common-sense. Prof W. D. Whitney furnishes a vigorous ar-ticle on

which is principally devoted to criticism of Max Mueller's fectures on Mr. Darwin's philosophy of language. Mr. Mueller is needlessly agitated over the possibility that Darwinism may be true, and Prof. Whitney easily finds vulnerable points in his arguments. The article is an admirable piece of criticism, and will attract wide attention. The Review has other noteworthy papers, and, on the whole, is one of the most pithy, readable numbers ever isssued. FRITZ.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS

Washington (June 23) Correspondence of the New York Times.

The following is a complete summary of all the twelve regular annual Appropriation bills passed by Congress at this session, compared with the aggregate amount of the same bills of last year. The figures embrace the amount in each bill as reported to the House from the Appropriation Committee, the amount as the bill passed the House, the amount as it passed the Senate, and the amount as it finally became a law. There are also the amounts of the same bills as they were reported by the Appropriation Committee last session, and the amount of each bill of last session as it became a law. The same facis are also given concerning the aggregate amounts of all the different bills. The one fact which the figures show to stand out above all others, is that Congress has reduced the appropriations from last year by more tuan \$24,000,000 in the regular Appropriation bills:

8	Amount as reported to the House \$ 16,505,856,85	1
æ	Amount as passed the House 16,501,846,20	1
e	Amount as passed the Senate 17,793,545.20	4
a	Amount as bili became law 16,318,946,20	1
a	Amount as reported by Committee last	1
4	session 18,767.998.50	1
4	Amount as bill became law last session 22,276,757,65	4
9	ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.	-
13	Amount as reported to the House \$ 28,349,916,60	.1
- 4	Amount as passed the House 28,301,916.60	Т
9	Amount as passed the Senate 27,788,500.00	1
. 1	Amount as bill became law 27,788,500.00	1
	Amount as reported by Committee last	1
	session 31,961,953.84	1
	Amount as bill became law last session 31,796,008,81	4
휌	FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.	1
u	Amount as reported to the House\$ 944,000,00	1
4	Amount as passed the House 904,000.00	1
8	Amount as passed the Senate 904,000.00	1
	Amount as bill became law 904,000.00	1
	Amount as reported by committee last	1
e	session	1
4	Amount as bill became law last session 1,889,000,00	4
13	LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIA-	4
8	TION BILL.	1
3	Amount as reported to the Houss \$ 18,977,826,30	3
	Amount as passed the House 20,441,030.00	4
	Amount as passed the Senate 21,008,474.80	3
. 3	Amount as bill became law 20,613,880.80	1
4	Amount as reported by Committee last	1
•	session	4
-31	Amount as bill became law last session 23,753,633,86	4
3	INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.	4
-31	Amount as reported to the House\$ 4,965,488.43	1
d		1
11	Amount as passed the House 5,065,762.50	4
3	Amount as passed the Senate 5,888,856.30	1
31	Amount as bill became law 5,690,108,30	1
3	Amount as reported by Committee last	æ
53	session 5,379,365.03	а
1	Amount as bill became law last session . 5,541,418,90	1
3	MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION BILL.	1
N.	Amount as reported to the House\$ 335,838.00	1
W	Amount as passed the House	1
ø	Amount as passed the Senate 339,835.00	1
램	Amount as bill became law	1

Amount as reported by Committee last
session.

351,017.80
Amount as bill became law last session.

361,017.80
DEFICIENCY APPROPALATION BILL.
Amount as passed the House.

3, 237,812.42
Amount as passed the House.

3, 339,097.18
Amount as passed the Senate.

3, 873,798.

3, 873,798.

3, 785,342.26
Amount as bill became law
session.

8, 222,838.79
Amount as bill became law last session.

11, 278,694.78
POST-OFFICE APPROPRICATION BILL.
Amount as reported to the House.

35,763,391.00
Amount as passed the House.

35,763,391.00
Amount as passed the House.

35,766,091.00
Amount as passed the Senate.

35,766,091.00

BEECHER --- TILTON. Comments of the Press.

There are few people in New York or in the country who will not regret the reopening of this shocking business, which from the beginning has been marked on both sides with a singular deficiency of tact and judgment. The early publications in regard to it were barbarous and criminal. The subsequent measures taken to quiet the scandal were awkward and blundering. The Brooklyn Conference, undertaken with the best motives, resulted in no good, and since its adjournment there has hardly been a word said in regard to it which might not far better have been left unsaid. Mr. Tilton's critics have proved their lack of practical sense by driving him before the public wish an appeal which cannot fail to do great harm to himself and others. Innocence is no defense against the injurious effects of a wide and clamorous scandal which wapes a whole community in its unwholesome atmosphere.

wraps a whole community in its unwholesome atmosphere.

It may now be thought expedient by Mr. Beecher and his friends to make some reply to this authoritative and strious attack, if he should simply deny the truth of Mr. Tilton's somewhat vague allegations, and explain the document to which his name is attached, he would find the community among whom he has labored with such distinguished success disposed to side with him against all assailants. Mr. Tilton has much to say of the reticence he has hitherto observed. We shall be greatly surprised if he does not soon regret that he did not observe it longer. It is not for us yet to judge the action of one who claims to have been vitally wronged, but we can hardly conceive any suffering more intolerable than that which the eloquent and indicerest editor of the Golden Age has prepared for himself by this unhappy manifesto. The well-nigh fatal mistakes of two or three years ago were beginning to be forgotten. He now well-nigh fatal mistakes of two or three years ago were beginning to be forgotten. He now comes forth—stung by what seems the insufficient provocation of technical irregularities in the Congregational Conference and unfriendly criticism in certain newspapers—to challenge to a mortal duel the most eminent preacher in the world, a man revered for his genius and his good works as far as Christianity extends. It would be a misfortune to all of us if the just and righteous fame of the great preacher should receive the slightest stain from this assault; and it would be base ingratitude for this people to think any evil of him before he has been heard, or without stronger proof than has yet been offered.

From the New York World.

We are sure that no high-spirited and howorable man can have risen from the perusal of it [Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon] without feelings of unlimited contempt for its author. That is a matter of small consequence. We fear that not a few high-spirited and honorable men may have risen from the perusal of it with feelings also of scorn for the pretensions of the religion of which its author represents himself as a disciple, and of which the Rev. Dr. Bacon is generally accepted as an authoritative teacher and preacher. That is a matter of a good deal of consequence.

It is under the stress of Dr. Bacon's tauts that Mr. Tilton now revives, without proving, all the imputations upon the character That is a matter of a good deal of consequence.

It is under the stress of Dr. Bacon's taunts that Mr. Tilton now revives, without proving, all the imputations upon the character in the first place of his own wife, and in the second place of Mr. Beecher, which were originally made public on his authority by the infamous woman whose biography he wrote, and which, with an inconsistency simply amazing, he even now re-denounces as "a wicked and horrible slander." To give these imputations, deprived by himself of all color of reason, some shadow of probability, he prints not a letter, but an alleged extract from a letter written by Mr. Beecher to himself more than three years ago. From such an extract nothing whatever can be fairly inferred for or against its writer; but honorable men are at liberty to infer anything against the man who publishes such an extract in such a connection, from a letter evidently written with the despest feeling. Had the relative positions which Mr. Tilton desires it to be understood were occupied by Mr. Beecher and by himself when this letter was written been completely reversed, the expressions used in this letter would come just as appropriately from the heart of a sincere Christian who believing himself to have unjustly accused a brother Christian of a heinous crime, as from the heart of a conscious offender seeking forgiveness for his own offense. Whatever may have been the provocation of the letter, Mr. Tilton wishes us to understand that he accepted the letter itself in the spirit in which it was written, and granted the forgiveness saked. And now, after three years, he retracts this forgiveness, and violates the sanctity of so sacred a correspondence, for the miserable purpose, in his own words, of showing that Mr. Beecher is "the creature" of his "magnanimity," and not he of Mr. Beecher's "magnanimity," and not

From the New York Herald.

The people are tired of this scandal and will be glad to see it laid at rest. The recent Council was convened for the purpose of supplying its pall-bearers, and in that capacity the members was convened for the purpose of supplying its pall-bearers, and in that capacity the members attended to their solemn duties with becoming propriety. They accompanied the remains, after all the gossips of the land had enjoyed their last look at its face, to the piace of sepulture, deposited it in its grave, raised an appropriate headstone and went home, never dreaming of a resurrection. Mr. Tilton, however, with the unering instituct of a medical student who is in search of a fresh corpse, armed himself with pick and spade and, taking poor Dr. Bacon as a dark-lantern to be used when occasion required, repaired to the spot where the funeral services were held and vigorously threw out six feet of solid earth, and at last he struck the coffin. Nothing can be so dead that he cannot revive it. He took the ghastly story from its resting place magnetized it into a dull semblance of life, and thrust it before the public gaze. It was unpleasant work to do, even under a stern sense of duty, and there are those who eay that the pairty excuse that justice to himself required it is of that gossamer nature through which any man can see.

Mr. Beecher's past life is unparalleled for general success and for the largest influence. He has preached from Plymouth pulpit to half the population of America, who treasure up has witty and wise sayings with great affection for the man who uttered them. Take him for all in all, his equal cannot be found either in America or Europe. The magnetic throb of his public life is felt beyond the Rocky Mountains, and the brave words he utters from Sabbath to Sabbath echo and re-scho from the lakes to the Gulf. About this whole matter he prefers to be silent, and perhaps the story will dea all the sooner if its severely atone. The public affection for the Brooklyn preacher, which makes the continent ring with his praise, as well as the general cause of religion, which weakens when one of the strongest supporters is thus bespattered with mud, demand that this whole matter come to an end, that it reh

mud, demand that this whole matter come to an end, that it rehabilitate its grave, and that the headstone on which the Council engraved its verdict of acquittal be set up again.

From the New Fork Times.

Mr. Beecher's own admissions, as quoted by Mr. Tilton, are certainly very strong, and will, perhaps, startle many who hold that the lives of ministers of religion should correspond in some degree with their preaching. The solemn warning, "Be sure your sins will find you out," is not limited in its application to the hearers of the Word, but applies to the preachers thereof also. Mr. Tilton declares that he would not have published a line of this unpleasant subject but for the persistent attacks which have been leveled at him by the friends of Mr. Beecher, and there seems no reason to doubt his word.

From the New Fork Sun.

Mr. Tilton should have said more or he should have continued to hold his tongue. What does the omitted part of this paper signed by Mr. Beecher contain? Why did Mr. Beecher ask Theodore Tilton's forgiveness? What had Beecher done that Tilton should forgive? How would the one have been a better man in the same circumstances than the other? Why does Mr. Beecher with his name signed to it by his own hand?

These questions suggest themselves to every mind. The end of this amazing affair has not yet been reached. Mr. Beecher must now speak and tell the whole truth. Silence on his part is no longer possible.

From the Cincunati Enquère.

The loss of a great individual reputation is, like the loss of a large property, damaging to a country. It cannot be afforded. We therefore hear of the discredit to Henry Ward Beecher with serious regret. It may be asked why Mr. Beecher's friends, such as Leonard Bacon, and others of Plymouth Church, were so anxious to precipitate an investigation by their attacks upon Theodore Tilton as a culminator of Mr. Beecher's friends, such as Leonard Bacon, and others of Plymouth Church, were so anxious to precipitate an investigation by their attacks upon Theodore Tilton

would be glad to get rid of him on account of his liberal Christianity. They therefore forced on an investigation of which they knew he was at heart afraid. We cannot say that Mr. Tilton's action is in entire accordance with the highest principles of honor. For four years, it seems, he condoned his wife's offense, and took no steps to avenge her or his honor. The offense of Beecher against him he was willing should be atoned for by the humiliating private letter he received from him, but when his veracity was doubted by Beacher's supposed friends he declares he can keep silence no longer. Thus, Tilton forthwith puts his individual character above the honor of his wife. Certainly that is not the general estimate of mankind upon such questions. Most men would suffer the loss of veracity in preference to maxing public the loss of their wives' virtue.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The public will be curious to see what reply the Rev. Leonard Bacon will make to this very intelligible response of the editor of the Golden. Ags. It is apparent that Mr. Tilton—who has preserved silence under the most aggravating circumstances to save individual reputations and the good name of the Church—has hoped that the developments made in his statement will be sufficient to convince those who have taken up the endgel for the pastor of Plymouth of the inexpediency of crowding him further. That there has been a subtle effort made to fix the Church record so that hereafter it maybe pointed to in testimony of the character of Mr. Tilton as a bad and mischievous man, and the pastor of Plymouth more forbearing and patient than Job, is plan from the letters of the Cierk of Plymou h congregation. It was the attempt to fix an incidelible stain on the record of Mr. Tilton, prejudening friends whose good opinions he prizes, that manifestly moved him to utserance. It yet remains to be seen what course Mr. Beecher's church will adopt.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

remains to be seen what course Mr. Beecher's church will adopt.

From the Sprinafield (Mass.) Republican.
We hope that the blindest and stupidest of Mr. Beecher's personal friends will be able to see from this moment that they have acted upon a most cruel and dangerous presumption in assuming that he was guiltless, and in pushing Mr. Tilton to the proofs. Nobody who dared to inform himself could fail to see from the outset that there was a basis of truth for the scandal, and that Mr. Beecher had been guilty of some indiscretion. His most prudent friends, his congregation, and, we believe, the country at large, accepted this conclusion, and, in view of all the circumstances, resolved that the moral strength and influence of the great preacher was too great a price to pay for a single impropriety or indiscretion. The country has made up its mind to bear with this one offense, forgiving rather than excusing, and not to make it the occasion for breaking down the influence, the work, and the noble character of the man.

Mr. Tulton's part in it is that of a man who attempted a most heroic self-sacrifice, and miserably fell short of carrying it out. We cannot recall in our time a more utter abnegation of self for another than the writing of the Woodhull biography to seal the last repository and source of the scandal against Mps. Beecher. It quite goes beyond laying down one's life for his friend. But Mr. Tilton proved more capable of forgiveness than of salence. But him, too, the public will pity rather than condemn, remembering that

Not failure, but low aim, is crime. Not failure, but low sim, is crime.

Now that Dr. Leonard Bacon and the prurient
people who wanted to "know all about it" are
satisfied, let us hope that the subject will be allowed to drop. The worst harm to the morale
of the community, whatever it may be, is now
past prevention. Further sgitation cannot better mattersone jot or tittle.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Only one of two conclusions can be reached by an impartial reader, viz.: That Tilton is a most consummate rascal, or that Henry Ward Beecher is guilty of an offense that should forever exclude him from the Gospel ministry. If the former, then Tilton should be exposed and branded as he deserves. If the latter, Tilton's conduct stamps him as a man of extraordinary forbearance, and deserving of universal sympathy. This is the light in which the matter now stands before the public. It cannot be disposed of by Mr. Beecher remaining silent. He must speak and clear up this scandal, or stand under a suspicion equivalent to a verdict against him by the public. Tilton makes out a strong case. His statement may be garbled, or mainly false; but, so long as it stands uncontradicted, it will appear to the public as a convincing defense of his conduct, and a crushing arraignment of Mr. Beecher.

The main question that arises in this case is

his conduct, and a crushing stratgriment of Mr. Beecher.

The main question that arises in this case is whether the letter of apology purporting to be signed by Mr. Beecher is genutine or a forgery. If genuine, to what offense does it refer? Beecher wrote that letter or he did not. Tilton has the letter in his possession, of course. Its genuineness, therefore, can easily be determined. If it is genuine, then the case to which it refers can easily be ascentained. This is the nutshell in which the whole question is inclosed, and the public will insist that the shell be broken and the truth brought to light. The man does not live—especially the Christian minister does not live—that can afford to remain silent under such a statement as Tilton has made and published. Mr. Beecher cannot maintain the silence which has hitherto been his only answer unless he is willing that he shall remain under a cloud of the darkest suspicion. The Christian Church can much better afford to have the whole truth, no matter how damaging, made known, than to attempt to protect of a Beacher without clearing him. It

better afford to have the whole truth, no matter how damaging, made known, than to attempt to protect Air. Beecher without clearing him. It is not fair, we are aware, as a general rule, to require a man to prove a negative; or to condemn a man until he is found guilty, but in this case Tilton makes a charge and furnishes what, in the absence of an explanation or denial, must be accepted as evidence.

The scandal cannot now be smothered. It must be cleared up; Mr. Beecher must speak, and Plymouth Church must show that its pastor is innocent or purge its pulpit. A thorough investigation or disgrace is the only alternative. There is no mantle big enough, no charity broad enough, to cover this thing up. If Tilton is a crazy slauderer and a forger, let that be shown and Mr. Beecher acquitted. If Mr. Beecher is guilty, let that be shown and Tilton vindicated.

guitty, let that be shown and Tition vindicated.

From the Bufale Commercial.

It is worse than folly to refuse to listen to such developments. If Mr. Bescher is not the man he professes to be, let the world know it! If Theodore Tilton is a har and traducer, let him be proved to be so! It is impossible to avoid painful conclusions after reading the evidence that he has thus far presented in the reopening of the scandal.

For all concerned, is it not better that the people should know the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? Did Mr. Beecher write certain letters now produced, and which seem to compromise him? If he "policy of brave silence" will serve no purpose now. Unwilling as the people are to believe aught against the personal character of one for whom they have such love and respect, they still want him to clear himself. Sneers will not do this; nor will silence; nor will magnanimous offers to forgive an enemy; nor will carefully-worded prayers really intended for publication rather than the Divine ear. No! Let Mr. Beacher come out squarely, meet his opponents face to face, and dare them to the proof. Let him seek, rather than calmly submit to, investigation. Let him remember that he carries something more than a load of personal dignity in this matter. He represents a sacred calling, and has a personal influence thereby of which he should be ready to make any sacrifice.

From the Detroit Post.

most careful, and to vindicate which he should be ready to make any accritice.

From the Detroit Post.

Mr. Tilton's association with the Woodhull people has totally disqualified him for being a trustworthy witness without very positive corroborsting proof.

Mr. Tilton has been silent four years; has lived with, and, it is to be supposed, has forgiven the woman whom he, rightfully or wrongfully, thinks has injured him. He now exposes her to the scorn of the world and himself to the reproach of weakness in having tolerated for four years that which he declares to be intolerable—the consciousness that Mr. Beecher and his own wife wronged him, and that he was suffering contumely and misrepresentation for their sins. Such conduct indicates an insace mind, or a failure to recognize the first principles of a high moral code. If he had truly forgiven his wife, he has no right now to sacrifice, and was convinced that Mr. Beecher had been guilty of the offense charged, he has grievously sinned in so long covering up an offense which he has deemed heinous enough to blazon to the world.

From the Louiseille Courter-Journal.

Among a considerable body of Christians in the South the disgrace which has come upon the brother of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will be treated to the whimsical shrug of the pious but discreet Copperhead who, when told of Mr. Lincoln's death, observed with a sigh, "Well, its hard, but I guess we'll have to bear it." The generality of thinking and reasonable people, however, will lose sight of by-gone partisan gradges in a dismal sense of intellectual disappointment and moral regret.

This Beecher business is enough to shatter one's faith in human nature, and will do a deal of mischief in proportion as it disarbate the hold of a less vigorous and self-preserving faith. However

deficient the Church may seem to the aspirations of a sublimated entinusiasm, which danget possibly be satisfied in this world, no really thoughtful man, having a just care for the State in its higher uses, but must regard everything that loosens the influence of Christian teachings with apprehepsion. It is this consideration which visits such public odium and penalties upon recusant ministers of the Gospel, and, so far from moderating their punishment, it should be more rigorous and appalling. The desecration of the aitar is a sin for which there should be no stonement in this world; for it is the source not merely of physical corruption, but steals, like a slow poison, through the very bosom of the Church, to blight and wither its fresh and wholesome life.

Prom the New York Evening Post.

We have been solucited to open the editorial columns of the Evening Post to a repetition of them [Tilton's statements], and have declined to do so, on the ground that they are manifestly calculated to impair, without a fair hearing, a reputation and an influence which we believe to have been one of the noblest, as it certainly is one of the greatest, in this country.

We shall persist in our refusal to give any partial statement of a matter which in any aspect is deplorable.

From the New York Express.

The lovers of scandal will, of course, delight in this new revelation, but to others both the offense and the occasion of it will be deplored. We can readily shound see, upon the showing here made, that Mr. Tilton has not, publicly at least, slandered Mr. Beecher since their separation. What led to this separation, we care not to know, and, as we stated the other day, it is not of public concern, beyond the circle of parties and friends to whom Mr. Beecher is responsible for his conduct.

friends to whom Mr. Beecher is responsible for his conduct.

From the St. Louis Republican.

It is better, perhaps, all things considered, that the whole truth should be made known, shocking as the whole truth may prove; for the industrious and painfully-protracted attempt to keep it suppressed has already done more harm than a full revolation would work. Mr. Beecher, for reasons been known to himself, has, all through the affair, been tenderly careful of Tilton's feelings; but Mr. Beecher's congregation, who did not know as much about it as he does, have handled Tilton roughly, and some of the ministers in the late Congregational Council have had the temerity to treat him in the same way. This treatment has at last provoked Mr. Tilton to break the seal of allence which he put on his lips three years ago, and to avow his willinguess to disclose the dread secret to any body or persons who may have an interest in knowing it. He hints at the real truth by saying fast his reason for severing a fifteen years' connection with Plymouth Church was that 'knowledge came to me in 1870 that Mr. Beecher had committed against me that which I forbear to name or characterize." This language imposes on Plymouth congregation the duty, which it caunous afford longer to evade, of investigating the grave charge against their pastor, and bringing the whole truth to light. If Mr. Beecher is an innocent man, his friends cannot be too prompt in establishing the fact; if he is not innocent,—if he has wronged his friend and parishioner, Tilton,—he will have to bear the consequences.

From the Memphis Appeal.

It would, indeed, have been better for Mr. Beecher had he died before ever temptation could have ruined a character that, for effectiveness and results attained, is one of the finest known to the Christian ministry. We deplore the expose for the effect it must have to bedraggle and smirch that ministry and religion generally but, believing as we do in "the reign of law," and that as one sows so shall he reap, we can but recognize the inevitable justice that brings the crime to light that the criminal may suffer in propertion to his fall. What Beecher may do or say will now have but little weight with a public already inclined, from the Woodhull publication, to regard him guilty of a crime the grossest that one man can commit against another, especially gross in a minister, who, as the shepherd of a flock, avails himself of his position to befoul the fold. Beecher's career as a minister is suded, and we shall look for his retiracy from the pulpit as the last act in an eventful life.

From the Pittaburg Post,
Unless Mr. Tilton has told a seven-column lie,
Vic. Woodhull was made a martyr in November,
1872. But is it not about time to put a stop to
this scandal? Do we need to have our morning
chocolate always poisoned with the steach of
this horrible Plymouth Church business?

From the Buffole Bepress.

We have herotofore been firm in our belief that Mr. Beecher is entirely innocent of the sins which have been laid at his door, but it must be confessed that Tilton's last expose makes things look a little dark for the great preacher. It is due to him, to his Church, and to the Christian community everywhere, that the whole truth should now be known. If Thiton is a liar let him be so branded, and it Beecher is guilty, let it be so published, though it covers his friends with shame and sorrow.

From the Albany Argus.

Every friend of public morals will deeply regret the revival of this scandal. But Mr. Tiltos makes out a very strong justification of his course, for he certainly cannot be expected to permit his own good name to be sacrificed, even

acknowledgment or errors to which and men chis constitutional make-up are necessarily exposed, and faithfully gone on, striving to avoid them hereafter.

that, with all his reputation for moral courage, he is not a morally held man. His forced recantation of his liberal politics showed that. He could not face the duty which confronted him. He felt that his very conspicuousness as a man and a teacher, seen of all the world, would concentrate upon him, if he did confess, the unsparing blaze of such a Drummond light of public criticism, on both sides of the Atlantic, as he could not endure. Yet it would have been better. Nay, it is his best course even now.

The meanest thing connected with this utterly repulsive subject is the conduct of Dr. Bacon and other so-called religious lights, who, professing especial friendship for Beecher, have hypocritically united to denounce the wretched Woodhuil woman as a deliberate liar, when they knew, all the time, that the essential part of her nuwelcome story was but too true. Dr. Bacon, while professing to utterly discredit the story, nevertheless demanded an investigation.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

We most profoundly regret that some of our contemporaries have allowed themselves, on the strength of Mr. Theodore Tilton's vague, wandering, and incoherent statement, to jump at the conclusion that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher must be guilty of the disgusting and diagraceful charges made sajasts him in Victoria Woodhuil's viie paper. Whatever other sentiment men of honor may have with regard to this scandal, they can certainly feel nothing but contempt for Mr. Theodore Tilton, and when they reflect who and whas Mr. Beecher is, and who and what Mr. Tilton is, they will be loth to condemn the former on no better evidence than that presented in the unmanly statement the latter has seen fit to give the public. Mr. Beecher will be doing himself, his friends, and the cause of religiou and manly honor an injustice, if he does not now tell the whole story. If he refuses to hold s

exposure, provided Mr. Beecher has been guiliy of wrong. The press cannot bid the scandal down now; and can only hope that through a full investigation the truth may be established.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

It may as well be understood that religious people, moral people, and intelligent people everywhere, demand that a thorough investigation should take place at once. There is no reason for postponement or concealment because the alleged transgressor is Mr. Beecher, but, on the contrary, every argument in favor of making the examination the more searching. If he has fallen from the high niche in which his hundreds of thousands of admirers have placed him and strayed into forbidden paths, it will be, after all, but the shattering of one more ided formed of clay, and vanily supposed to be without flaw or blemish, whereas a contrary course will send to increase the unbelievers and scoffers, and make the olorical cloth a text for jokes and jeers wherever the Word is preached. If innocent, a searching investigation will not leave even so much as the small of sinoke upon Mr. Beecher's garments, and if guilty, the Church should not and must not be made to bear the burden of his deep diagrace.

From the Rochester Democrat.

Henry Ward Beecher speaks to the largest audience in America—moulding its thoughts and directing its energies. He us, without doubt, the most persuasive teacher the times have produced. He is the most popular clergyman in the land. His theology is trusted and his counsels are regarded. Neither his intellectual nor his spiritual gifts can be too highly extoiled. Understanding human nature thoroughly, he thoroughly commands human nature. From an analysis of his qualities the immense following he has secured cannot be a matter of surprise. The fall of such a man has a fearful significance. If it affected himself alone it would be had enough; but it affects a maltitude whose lives have been fashined by him, and who in his fall may themselves fail. It would do more for atheism and for immersily

Plymouth Church and the Church itself is no longer possible, and public expectation is on tip-loss as to—what next?

Meantime the guilt of Mr. Beecher will be assumed as conclusively established by his confession, and judgment will be formed thereon. While all agree in deploring the scandal and condemning the guilt involved in it, there are not a few who would palliate the offense of Mr. Beecher by treating it as a momentary personal

Session, and judgment will be formed therecon.
Wille all agree in deploting the scandal and count for the control of the world pollitate the offense of the county of the

principal parties to the scandal have dared to been invited or permitted. It has, on the contrary, been suppressed, and at the instance of Mr. Beecher and his friends. Now the great point of interest and importance to the public is not so much the fact of Mr. Beecher's personal sin, as the truth of the charge of his leading the spiritualistic and social reform "circle, as Mrs. Woodhull calls it, by both precept and example, with the monstrous doctrines which that brilliant sout brazen woman puts forth. Upon this point the public have a right to be enlightened out and put upon the record.

Print the Hartford Times.

Beecher's private letter to Tilton, acknowledging his sin, and asking forgiveness, and declaring his wish to die, is the saddest and most humiliating utterance that ever came from such a man. For his own sake, and that of the world which he so instructs and brightens, we deeply regret this disclosure. Not for the sake of the cause of the religion of which he is admitted to be the most prominent and brilliant exponder: far from it; for no immortal Truth can be really harmed by the stumblings or the errors of its professed upholders. But we regret this humiliant ating apposure because, first, Mr. Beccher is too good and great a man to be crushed in this way; than and, second, because this disclosure threatens by breaking him down, to silence him for the future, and deprive the world of his eloquence and his brilliant sayings. That would be a loss not alone to the religious denomination of which he has been so long the bright leader, but to the whole public, whose best educated and thinking portion can ill afford it.

Mr. Bescher should have taken the more open and manly course of a frank and full acknowledgment of errors to which all men of this constitutional make-up are necessarily expected in the resolutions.

The principles set forth in the platform are that all can accept; though each many prefer, but it is always portion can ill afford it.

Mr. Bescher should have taken the more open and manl

to such an extent as to believe that no work to be done.

The Diamend District at the Cape. The last number of the Reque des Deux Mode, contains an account of the diamond district the Cape, especially of the results obtained New Rush, which will not tend to damp the ards of adventurers. The ground around New Rush slone has, according to this authority, produced on an average more than 3,000 diamonds per day for more than eight months. The labor required is that of digging up and sifting the earth, but the latter process is not as irksome as might be supposed, for although the uneut dismond does not sparkle, it instantly catches the eye, and dust never clings to it. The Caffreshowever, who are employed on claims of any extent, to carry on the process of sifting, are so careless that large diamonds are often found in the earth they throw away as having been duly examined, and many Europeans who cannot afford to buy a claim make a fair income by going over the refuse. Women and children speather time in the same manner, on the chance of a reward which seldom fails them. Everybody, nay, everything, gleans after the Caffres, for even the cocks and bens, disdaining the example of the cock in the fable who would have preferred a grain of balley to the pearl be chanced to find, pick up as many diamonds as some of their betters. Bo successful are they that the cooks of New Rush never fail to examine the cooks of New Rush never fail to examine the the table.

of Happin He Utterly Denies the Robert Collyer on the THE BROOKLYN S

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Infant Damn

The Rev. II. N. Powers

Prof. Swing's Serm

The Rev. H. N. John's Ct urch strong in St. John's Ct urch. Thy mercy, O Lord, is in a cathrulass geacheth unto the chances is like the great mountain ness is like the great mountain.

he that is without an among a stone. — John VIII., S.

I shall not feel perfectly cl. if I pass by without remark dal, which circumstances havinently upon the public notic to keep silent, if by this I self-respect, but in a matter peculiarly related. I must be duty, whether what I advance pedient or not. To say nothin indifference, or perchance timing of the stone.

or behind it so that you may each be order. Transgress, and you revealed.

And this is a righteous ordina bution is a righteous retribut librium of the moral world has twell as the material. Nature seeking to maintain its pois deluges, earthquakes, eruption forces whose bristence cann forces whose bristence and dismays us moral world. Like the a clear sky, like a rain of, living land, we are astounded a guilt of some about whom we have be look, it seems absolutely in Beecher can be guilty. The life and pursuits—she atmost belief and pursuits—she atmost with the most encobling and in dut and religion—the keens of his suiritual instancts—his at ler—his large humanity—his and responsibilities—make anye from rectitude appear well and yet there stands the ter written evidently in sorrow afte silence by a man who professe forgiving—there it stands, nois exc. ally toward an alleged, transgression. The situation is distressing beyond expression. times with a dazed sensation, or a folike one in dreams. Yet if there has been suffering. If the heas had the torment of his stant sense of his dereliction, the fense to himself, the dread of aligation of his position before teacher of religion, the conscious which he loathes his averous

The ticket selected is probably as good as was ever any ticket presented to the people of Iowa. The previous politics of candidates presented was not inquired into. The only inquired was not inquired into. The only inquired into inquired into. The only inquired well-to-do farmer in Mahaska County. He belongs to that entimable class of citizens known as Quakers. He is highly educated, and in all respects is worthy the place at the head of the ticket. Mr. J. M. King, of Debuque County, is a farmer and a Grasger. He is self-educated, and among the farmers of the northeastern part of the State highly indorsed as a special champion of the farmer's interests, and as having the education minitelligence which specially fit him for the responsible position to which he is nominated. Anditor of State.

Mr. J. W. Barnes, of Des Moines County, is one of the best men of the State. While Polt County and Central Iowa strove well to secure the nomination of that estimable gontleman, Mr. H. C. Hargis, all conceded to Mr. Barnes the most cordial and generous support as a gentleman fitted and capable for the office of Treaturer of State.

For Attorney-General the selection was made from the slope, and in the person of Col. J. T. Keatley, of Pottawattamic County. The Colonel is a lawyer of eminent ability and unspotted integrity, and, with him at the head of the law department of our State, defaulters and defrauders will not go free or hold justice in defance.

Mr. Geo. W. Ball, of Polk County, is a young lawyer whose name is the synonym of honesty and integrity, and his especially suited for the position of Clerk of the Supreme Court. Polk County will give Mr. Ball a support which will be from the hearts of the people, carnest, so thus active the most of the Harder of the State Land Office, and the office is of great importance and a responsible one. Mr. Roadarmel is recommended highly by his friends, and will make a suitable man for th

cting charges which, if the rejuted, and, if true, on the position in which nything but a detriment not believe in prejudgationid be the last to give gen against the distingual of the common until he had been the common that the more implicated school not weak of the common true of the common true

ton Journal, and now have a speedy, and a speed of truth which, may prove, will be a the wolfare of the comic series of insinuations over only to be revived, while like a smothered approved the public control. It is not any one men and women, that is concerned; the point mmunity has its rights, are enforced.

are enforced.

If can read the substance its without saying that insvitable, and that the where it shall begindue to Mr. Beecher's excellent reputation—whole country—the sof readers will be of an hallneinstion, or, me thing, is the victim there near and dear to our dispatches that bement he submitted it to leve. Dr. Bacon—whose egged as the cause of its

suppression. That was review. Did Dr. Bacon of the payer as a monomoder standing would be some such impression reacted this letting loose otten scandal in a vio.

The very well, then, let on or of members of his ing point of the investigis of no consequence in roughness of the process stabunal, codesiastical rtake it, risads have now no alterise challenge to inquiry, tmost fearlesandes. The lie American pulpit can by this old sickening d detraction. No merwould think of shunning thousands, and the brave ordeal of investigation intences, do more good finumerable sermons, hwhile to comment upon d relevancy of different revelation affecting Mr. tons, the direct charges, was all be smeantible. alone can solve these solve them. The bar of buntry is inexorable, and, has gone out, it is no Mr. Beecher must come

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(Ia.) Leader, June 25.
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nata days of the Demociled in 10wa which comnee and enthusiasum as
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representing every callpolitics. It was not to politics. It was not to such a large assem-gentlemen who for r political views, should a than was this Conven-sedom of expression, a a singleness of purpose first and only object was e could be no possibility ill regulated, and rapid y a packed convention, evention.

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orth in the platform are the evident views of of the Convengards there is not pecific language which ust always be borne in of a great State, and all the exactly agree, and the party is to make such a an accept; though each echably as good as was

probably as good as was inted to the people of olitics of candidates pred into. The only inch honest?" "Is he cashisfly selected from the Mr. David Morgan is a shasks County. He beclass of citizens known ghly educated, and in all place at the head of the hi. King, of Dufarmer and a Granusted, and among the stern part of the State is edial champion of the farhaving the education and crally fit him for the rewhich he is nominated,

Des Moines County, is the State. White Polk wa strove well to secure at estimable gentleman, onceded to Mr. Barnes suerous support as a gen-le for the office of Treas-

the selection was made the person of Col. J. T. mie County. The Colo-nt ability and unspotted him at the head of the State, defaulters and de-or hold justice in add-

Polk County, is a young tegrity, and his ca-suited for the posi-Supreme Court. Polk all a support which will the people, sarnest, en-

is the Chairman of the e, and was also Clerk of tatives last winter. His nd as a candidate for Suhe will receive a cordisati-Monopoly party. May County, is the nomi-State Land Office, and portance and a responsibilis recommended highly make a suitable man for

rief. We shall have suf-incuss the platform and It will be the duty of us to the wheel and labor ticket. The prospects is must deceive ourselves believe that no work is

strict at the Cape.

he Revue des Deux Mondes
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Some to differ a superior to the prize.

The state of the prize as which food grants his children every-sightly by historian, who love only the record of the state of the sta

Through the tender merey of our God; whereby the dayspring from on high has visited us. The tender mercy of God is a subject over which the saints and seers of the Bible bend

strains, or I will plant by their side some gleam
of my love and succor to keep you in heart, for
my mercy endureth forever.

But it sonly as we rise from nature to man
that we find this mercy growing from a hint
and a gleam to a certainty, and we
can find it first among those human
instincts for which we are in no way responsible,
trace them back as we will to their roots and
springs. They are maintes that can only be
explained on this ground I have taken, as proofs
wherever you find them, of the tender mercy of
God.

Consider those children, not yours or mine
merely, who have a good, sweet chance at their
share of blessing, but all children. Think what
we wanted the wear in no word to the surprises of erjoyment and joy. The touches of
the control of the years that come and go,
from early childhood to early maturity. How
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The grace which comes
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dismay. The tented beauty of an old parasol,
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which outvalues the Galley of the Louvre or
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age. Caps. hebtzer took charge of her an escorted her to the house of a Swedsh gentle man, where, at last accounts, she was enjoying a refreahing squoze. Some shrewd people anggest that it was the appearance of Capt. Kentze that struck the good woman dumb. Never before could she have beheld so noble a figure It has not been accreained whether the intended fore could she have beheld so noble a figure. It has not been ascertained whether she intends walking to China; but she is more likely to find her father here. She has had a long and wearisome tramp over rough roads, through narrow gaps, and over dangerous treatlework; and if she be not insane, she certainly displays an amount of filial devotion that is highly commendable. Many abourd rumons have been set afloat concerning her object in coming here. Some newspapers asserted that she washed to obtain a look of her husband's hair, or the whole scalp; but this idea is generally scoffed at. Whether demented or not, the poor creature deserves much sympathy for the sufferings she has undergone.

A Dangerous Box-Trick.

From the Pall Mall Gasette.

At a performance at Lincoln, England, the other day, among other feats, a magician, or wonder-worker of modern miracles," as he was termed, was handcuffed, placed in a large canvas termed, was handcurfed, placed in a large canvhabag, and then lifted into a box, which was put into a cabinet. The orohestra then played an overture, and if all had gone well, the captive in a few minutes would have extricated himself, or been extricated by spiritual agency, and have made his reappearance sitting on the top of the box. Fifteen minutes, however, elapsed without any signs of the magnician, and the audience not unnaturally became anxious. Nor was their anxiety diminished by the sound of a voice from the cabinet faintly calling for assistance. The box was, of course immediately opened, and a terrible sight disclosed to view. The unfortunate man, it is stated, was nearly dead, and blood was observed gushing out of his eyes and nose. A medical gentleman fortunately was present, and the sufferer was conveyed to the ante-room and promptly attended to. The manager subsequently appeared on the platform, and aonounced that a most cowardly act had been committed by the man who secured the box, as he must have known something about the working of the feat, notwithstanding the challenge of £100 to any person who could secure the box and solve the mystexy.

Chickering Pianos. Everybody who sees and hears those new style plans admits them to be the very best. Reed's Temple of Music, corner Dearborn and Van Buren streets.

Connoisseurs in Porfumes

Rank the "Phajon" above the best French Extracts,
Phajon's Hair Invigorator, the splendid long-tried Hair
Tonic. Sold by ALL druggists, Wholesale by Van

Kingsford's Oswego Silver-Gloss Starch Gives substantial stiffness, a pure white and glossy finish to linen, otherwise unattainable. PROPOSALS.

Proposals For Coal. Proposals are hereby invited for dollivering to the Neemal School Building at Englewood 25 tone of Youghies september next, and the beliance prior to January next, the said proposals may be sent to C. D. PLANY, I'll and I'll East Randolph-st., for one week from this date. The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved.

Chicago, June 34, 1874.

H. B. LEWIR.

Unicago, June 14, 1874. C. D. PLANT.
H. B. LEWIS,
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M'VICKER'S THEATRE-Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Rngagement of the Lingard Troups. "Is Tentation."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Fifth Avent Comedy-Company. "Oliver Twist."

EXPOSITION BUILDI's .- Lake shore, foot of Adar

The Chicano Tribune

Monday Morning, June 29, 1874.

Congressman Orr has virtually lost his renor tion, the Convention of his own county Boone, having sent delegates to the Congression Convention instructed to vote for another can didate. Salary-grab did it.

Two noticeable articles in the North America Review for July are by sons of Charles Francis dams. One is "The Currency Debate of 1873-74." by Charles Francis Adams, Jr., and the ther, "The Platform of the New Party," mean ing the ideal party of the future, by Brooks Adams. The drift of these articles, and som noticeable passages in them, are given in a letter from Boston which appears in another colu of this paper.

Secretary Bristow has refused to accept asked the privilege of presenting to his wife. There is danger that Mr. Bristow will be dismissed for casting reflections upon the President. He will then figure in history by the side of the noble Sunday-school hero who refused charged for pretending to be better than his

Col. Whitely, of the Government Secret Service, who is no better than he should be, will probably send in his resignation in a few days. Whitely is said to have been implicated in th fraudulent safe-robbery, by which it was attempted to criminate Mr. Alexander, one of the memorialists in the District Investigation If Whitely resigns, we shall expect to hear of his being vindicated by a fat thing in the Consular or Diplomatic service. The Administration is taking good care that it shall not be ested more highly abroad than at home.

A new kind of popular der likely to become very popular and very demonstrative, has come into fashion in Iowa and Wis consin. This is the Bailroad-Law Meeting. Calls for such meetings have been issued i are done there will be a showing of hands and lifting up of voices that may do some good, and ngs when they are conducted decently. decently. So far as they are intended to in ce the Courts in cases now pending, they

Reports of the condition of the grove at ste along the lines of the Michigan Southern and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads are pub lished in this morning's issue. The prospects varying from one-third to two-thirds of a crop. e is not more than two-thirds of the average yield of hay in any of these States. Fruits country traversed by the Northwestern Road Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois, are to the effect that the acreage of grain is past, and the amount on hand at the stations all. A significant deature of the report corn put in over last year. The farmers seem to corn, when the climate and soil are peculiarly adapted for that growth, and the effect likely to be a crop almost equal to that of 1872. would follow upon a large crop.

We have been at some pains to collect and give this morning the comments of prominent jour-nals throughout the country on Mr. Tilton's recant letter. It will be observed that outside of New York there is a general demand for denial or confession by Mr. Beecher. Some of the editors scoopt Tilton's letter as conclusive : others are ent with a simple statement of its bearings. The position assumed by the New York press is singular. The World villifies Tilton in round measures ; the Post refuses to publish the letter ; the Herald remarks that a corpse has been resurrected, and advises that it be reburied : the Tribune says " it may be thought expedient by Mr. Beecher and his friends to make som reply," and " it would be base ingratitude for this people to think any evil of him before he has been heard, or without a stronger proof the letter worthy of a reply, and the Times in clines to the same opinion. Taken altogether, the New York press is wonderfully lenient, and point at which it has already arrived. Tilton see in for more than one editorial scoring, and Dr. Leonard Bacon is summarily set down for a busybody and m alapert.

. The Chicago produce markets were irregular en Saturday, breadstuffe tending downward and provisions upward. Mess pork was active, and 10c per bri higher, closing at \$17.60@17.62% cash or seller July. Lard was in poor demand, and 21/c per 100 hs higher, closing at \$11.121/@
11.15 cash or seller July. Meats were in good semand, and a shade firmer, at 61/0 for ers. Se for short ribs, 8%e for short clear, and 10%@11e for sweet pickled hams. Highreights were active and unchanged, at 31/c for orn to Buffalo. Flour was in light demand at anged prices. Wheat more active, and % ing at \$1.17% cash, and \$1.10%

was quiet and steady at 84c. Barley was junctive possible. There are no others in the case. Beecher, changed, at 90c for new, seller first half nber. Hogs were active and 5@10c highr. with the bulk of the sales at \$5.70@5 90. lattle were quiet and easy, with sales at \$2.00@ .60. Sheep were inactive and nominal.

Robert Collyer preached yesterday morning on

he Tender Mercy of God. He said it was the habit of our time to put this quality in the background, and insist upon the sterner attributes of the Deity and the rigor of moral sanctions. Yet he believed that, even without a divine revelation, the knowledge of God's infinite compassion and mercy would have crept in upon the hu man mind. For he held that this was question of personal insight and assimilation Having cleared his ground in this fashion, Mr. Collyer advanced to a minuter inspection of the elation between man and the God of nature and ruth and beauty and tenderness. Singularly enough, Prof. Swing's sermon was on a corre ated subject, the God of Happiness. The develpment of the theme was in the same line as Mr. Collyer's central thought. It will readily cour to the severely orthodox as a fair criticism upon these sermons that they are as character stically the outcome of a religion based on birds and flowers and running brooks, and that sort of thing, as Prof. Patton's celebrated Anno omini sermon was characteristically the outcome of a religion based on consuming fire Neither foundation is substantial. The last of our sermons this morning is by the Rev. H. N Powers, of St. John's Episcopal Church. He spoke of the Beecher scandal, regarding it as both sad and terrible, but not venturing beyond this into any positive utterances.

It seems strange that the man Mullett, Superrising-Architect of the Treasury, should get into leeper trouble concerning the award of a con tract for an elevator in the New York Post-Office than for his brazen and shameless partnershi with Shepherd in the roofing of Governmen buildings, yet such seems to be the case. It is evident to the mind of the unprejudiced observer that Mullett had predetermined to give the elevaor contract to one Davidson, and that when Mr. Hale's bid proved to be lower than Davidson's and Mr. Hale showed a positive determination to stand up for his rights, Mullett lost his temper and fell to cursing like a very drab, scullion. This little circumstance has produced more comment and indignation than all the other high-handed and disorderly acts committed by Mullett during his whole term of office, although it i really a very small matter as compared with some others. When Gen. Farnsworth was in Congress he smoked out the man Mullett and exposed him thoroughly as a public official deriving an income from the proceeds of roofing contracts, and as an habitual violator of law The Chicago Marine Hospital job is still fresh in the public recollection, and it only remains t be added that, since Farnsworth retired from Congress, the Supervising Surgeon of Marine Iospitals has recommended that the Chicago (Lake View) Hospital be sold, on account of its unsuitable location, and for the further reason that the sick sailors can be more cheaply cared for at private hospitals within the city limits. The public building service is a whited sepulch full of dead men's bones. It would not be a bad ides for the people of the Fourth District t send Gen. Farnsworth back to Congress ex

pressly to finish the job of cleaning it out.

RESCHER-TILTON AGAIN Mr. Beecher declines to say anything openly in answer to the charges made against him by Mr. Tilton, because, as the report goes, it would rolong the discussion of this unpleasant sub ject. He thinks that, if he keeps silence, th end of the whole matter will be reached soon Still, it is not for his own sake that Mr. Beecher wants to hold his tongue; he does not fear the result of the discussion for him-Beecher's own view. Mr. T. G. Shearman, who seems to think that improper savances to another man's wife are a very small affair, is of opinion that if Mr. Beecher makes any reply he ought to be as brief as he can. One way of ending the matter, according to Mr. Shearman would be to demonstrate that the apologetic letter said to have been written to Mr. Tilton by Henry Ward Beecher was never written by him, and nothing resembling it exists. It must b confessed that this would be the most effective way of disposing of the whole controversy; but if the letter be a forgery, why does Mr. Beecher not say so immediately? Why does he not end the discussion by denying that he ever wrote a letter to his cuser in which he said that he humbled himself before Theodore Tilton and before God,-a rath er irreverential connection of names, it must be confessed,—and wished he were dead! Theo dore Tilton says that Beecher did write such letter. He has given part of the text of such letter to the world, to the "Church universal, the country, and the age," and given it as the production of Mr. Beecher. Let Mr. Beecher, if he can, allege that he never wrote such a letter Then he and Tilton will be at issue, and the jury may decide between them; and it will de cide impartially. If, as Mr. Shearman more than insipuates, Mr. Beecher never wrote such letter; if Mr. Titton simply forged it, or pretends to have received it from Mr. Beeche when he did not, surely Mr. Beecher must know that he never wrote it; that he never said he would humble himself for some Tilton and before God; or that, on account of the same unnamed and uncharacterized

Now, if Mr. Beecher does know he is guilty of no unnamed or uncharacterized offense against Mr. Tilton if he knows that he never committed any such great wrong against him as is insi why on earth does he object to saying anything in public in relation to the charges of his ac cuser? Why does he fear to prolong the discussion when by one word he can end it and brand Tilton as a slanderer and a forger Why insist on a "silent policy," when a twoword policy would be more effective; when he sould answer all that Tilton accuses him of by a simple plea of Not guilty? The burden of proof is on Tilton, not on Beecher. As the lawyers have it: Affirmanti non neganti inuch an offense or he did not. If he did not,

ffense, he wished he were dead.

Tilton, and, presumably, Mrs. Tilton, are the only parties to the controversy. Beecher need not eare to be over-tender to Tilton himself. He need not care to be more tender to Mrs. Tilton than her own husband is, and there is no one else left to be tender to but himself-unless it be his own wife. His demand of a week's time to conuder what to do is simply absurd. Any man in is position, accused publicly of attempted seducion or adultery, ought to know what to say or what to do five seconds after the accusation was

PRACTICAL REFORMERS.

The State Temperance Convention of wor in favor of reviving the law which provides for an inspector of the quality of liquors, and to punish their adulteration. At last the friends of temperance have made a wise move, and one which will commend itself to the better portion of the community, which uses wines and beers, and to the German brewers themselves who have been the most active opponents of the temperance movements in Ohio. That State already has a law of this kind, passed twenty years ago, which has become a dead letter, and its revival and enforcement would be productive of great good. It is a notorious fact that the poisonous adulterations of liquors are the sources of most of the evils attending the use of intoxicating drink, and are the direct means of maddening and crazing men. In coun tries where pure wines and beers are sold, drunknness and its attendant crimes and horrors are comparatively unknown. No argument can be adduced which is valid against such a law. Suppose that grocers were selling flour, or sugar, or tea, so adulterated with poison ous compounds that they endangered not only the health but the safety of the family and the community. How long would it be before inspectors would be appointed and the poisonous stuff condemned and destroyed, and the seller of it punished? If the public can thus be protected in what it eats, why should it not be protected in what it drinks? If liquor must be sold and men must drink-and both these facts are pretty conclusive if the experience of centuries is of any account—then let it be imperative that only pure liquors shall be sold. Let the drinker have remedy against the dealer in a law which will protect him, and let him have a competent chemist upon whom he may call at any time t ascertain whether he is drinking pure or poisoned ignors. There can be no objection against such protection, and the temperance people of Ohio have at last made a demand which should be insisted upon by the whole public. These dealer who oppose it are prima facie guilty, and their opposition should have no weight.

CAMERON AND FORNEY.

The season of reconciliation is at hand. Th

atest announcement is that Simon Cameron and

John W. Forney have agreed to bury the hatchet,

and be friends forevermore. The political careers of these men are remarkable. Simon Cameron began political life as a Democrat, but never permitted his party affiliation to stand in the way of his own advancement when it was promised by others. It was thus that, more than thirty years ago, he obtained a seat in the Senate of the United States .- how, and through what agency, it is not necessary now to recall. At that time, and for some years later, John W. Forney edited the leading Democratic paper in Phils delphia, called the Pennsylvanian. In course of time Simon Cameron finished his term in the Senate and failed to be re-elected. Re and Forney were naturally placed in political antagonism. Mr. Forney was arabitious but the great Democratic lights of his State kept him down. It was in the days when newspapers were "organs," and when the editor was expected to play all the time, grinding out the praises of the great chief, but was never day Mr. Forney came to Washington and asked the Democratic House of Representatives t make him Clerk, He was nominated by the caucus, but, as his competitor was a native of the sacred soil, enough Southern Democrats At a later day, the House of Representatives," still Democratic, repaired this wrong by electing him Clerk, and perhaps there was never a better Clerk in that body. Further on, Col. Forney was called to Washington to edit the Washington Union, which had previously been edited by the veteran Thomas Ritchie This was in 1853, and during the Presidency of Frank Pierce. He was an able editor, but of course was restrained in his vigor by the chains of party. At last came the Presidential election of 1856, which was to bring Cameron and Forney in direct collision. The result of that election, it was long conceded, would depend upon the result of the October election in Pennsylvania. So every effort was made by both sides to win. Forney conducted the Penn sylvania campaign for the Democrata and by his personal efforts succeeded in securing a Democratic majority in October. This was equiva lent to the election of Buchanan. The Demo crats also elected a majority of the Legislature thus securing the election of a United States Senator from their party after the next Fourth of March. The Legislature met, and Forney was nominated by the Democratic caucus for Senator, but when the time came to elect three Democratic members voted with the Whigs and Republicans for Simon Cameron and elected him. That these men had sold themselves for a money consideration was soon notorious, and the first case perhaps of a seat in the United States Senate having been bought and paid for was that of Simon Cameron in the winter of 1856-7

The antagonism between Forney and Cameron now became personal and political, and there has never been the least abatement of its bitterness from that day to this. In 1858, Col. Forner broke with the Administration of Buchapan of the Lecompton question, and supported Douglas for President in 1860. He started the Philade phis Press in 1857, and, some four years after, the Washington Chronicle. He maintained both these papers during the War. He was chosen Secretary of the United States Senate and, after a few years, resigned. He has ever since 1861. But at no time, at no place, and under no circumstances, has he ever permitted his opposition to the veteran corruptionist, Simon Cameron, to flag. Forney is a man of large experience, an easy writer, a good speaker, and an affable generous man of liberal social habits. Cambetter say that he did not? He is reticent, he assures the public, because he desired to get out of the difficulty with as little injury to others as He is perhaps conscious that he must quit

public life at some time, and the "terms" upon which the supposed reconciliation with Col. Forney has been effected, show distinctly that they originated with Cameron. These terms are said to be that, at the election of United States Senafor next winter by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, forney shall be chosen in place of Scott, the present incumbent. Forney and Cameron, and all others they can unite with the immense sum proposed to be raised is at them, are to demand that Don Cameron, son of hazard, and the bondholders take pre-Simon, shall be made Secretary of the Treasury under the next Administration.

The story of the reconciliation, perhaps, is not true; it probably rests upon the fact that Cameron is willing to trade for office and that in a trade where he is getting a profit he will shake ands with anybody.

DUSTICE AT LAST IN LOUISIANA. The public will remember that, early in the pring of 1873, there was a conflict between cerain white and black persons at Colfax, Grant Parish, La., in which a large number of persons were killed. The origin of the difficulty was in the mutilation of the election returns. Despite the efforts to change them, one candidate who was vot ed for by both parties had to be declared elected. By some mistake or oversight, the official canvassers never declared the result of the election in that county, and Gov. Kellogg had to appoint officers. One or more of those so appointed were objectionable to the negroes who declared the officers should never be installed. For this purpose they took armed posession of the Court-House, and skirmishi etween the parties took place perhaps for two days. Finally, a white flag was sent forward to the Court-House to present some proposition looking towards peace. When the earers of this flag got near the Court-House fire was opened on them, and several of them were killed. This outrageous act resulted in an assault, by which the negroes were driven out of the Court-House, and many of them were killed in the fight that ensued. For this proceeding eight white men were indicted under the Ku Klux act. On the first trial the jury did not agree, standing pine for acquittal and three for nviction. On the second trial all whites wer xcluded from the panel, and the jury, under the direction of Judge Wood, the United State Circuit Judge, convicted the accused. A motion in arrest of judgment was heard before Judg radley, of the United States Supreme Court, and Judge Wood, and on Saturday Judge Bradley delivered an opinion on the case, which, perbaps, is the first judicial expression, sanctioned by law and in the interest of justice, that has been heard in that State for ten years.

Justice Bradley makes a masterly exposition of the absurd assumptions and usurpations under the Ku-Klux act. The indictment itself was a marvel of legal absurdity. It charged the prisoners in sixteen counts with (1) a conspiracy to take away certain rights from citizens of African escent, and (2) with murders while engaged in this conspiracy. The conviction was upon al sixteen counts. The Judge said that while Congress had the power to legislate to carry out the several amendments to the Constitution, there was still a question whether this law was designed for that purpose. The Fifteenth Amendment de clares that no person shall be disqualified from vot ing because of his color or previous condition of servitude: but the United States is not given the power to pass laws relative to elections or voting. but simply to see that the States do not interfer with these rights and to enforce them. When State fails to comply with the duties, the United States is called on to interfere . but the inter ference of Congress when a State is ready i ounish a violation of these rights is unneces sary, injudicious, and illegal. To give the United States jurisdiction, it must be about that a conspiracy was formed to take away cer tain rights from a person because of his colo When a State refuses to a man the right to vote because of his color, race, or previous condition

Congress has power to enforce the amendment conspiring to prevent persons of African descenfrom peaceable assemblage. The Constitution prohibits Congress from interfering with the right of peaceable assemblage, but this doe not give Congress jurisdiction over all persons who shall interfere with peace able assemblies. The third count charged conspiracy to take the lives of certain person of African descent without due process of law Every murder is an offense of this kind. Has the United States jurisdiction over all murders everal counts are too vague to be considered The sixth and seventh counts charge a conspir acy against certain persons because they had voted, or were going to vote, but not a word was said that this was done because of their color, race, or previous condition, which alone under the act, could give the Federal Courts jurisdiction. To interfere with the right of voting is no offense under the jurisdiction of the United States. To charge men with murder or a conspiracy to murder because of race color, or previous condition, is an absurdity, and does not take it out of the ordinary case of murder. Justice Bradley declared that, in his opinion, the indictment was fatally defective Judge Wood affirming the validity of the indictment, a certificate of division of opinion wa made out, and the case sent up to the Supreme Court of the United States. The prisoners wer

admitted to bail. This is the first time in any of the courts of Louisiana, since Reconstruction, that any Judge has been heard to utter a word of criticism or dissent upon the laws, proclamations, and other proceedings making negro rule supreme. The ppinton of Judge Bradley is so clear that there can hardly be any doubt as to the decision of the Supreme Court on the question. While he de clined to say that the enforcement act was un constitutional, he so stripped it of all applies tion to the majority of cases in which it has been invoked, that the law becomes compara-

ANOTHER LOTTERY SCHEME New York has appeared in the field as a com petitor of Kentucky in the lottery business Kentucky's lottery is for the benefit of a public library; New York wants an Exposition building which is to cover eight squares in the upper part of the City of New York. For the erection of the buildings and purchase of the property, capital is wanted of \$20,000,000, and to raise this capital it is proposed to issue a million \$20 bonds, running forty or fifty years, the principal to be repaid, but the bonds bear no specified rate of interest. Instead of paying interest, it is proposed to pay some of the bondholder premiums, to be determined by "a drawing," the numbers of the bonds to be placed in a wheel the drawer of the first number to get \$100,000 and so on to the last lucky number, which will draw \$5. In the Kentucky lottery, the principal is put at hazard; in the New York lottery, the interest is put at hazard. The Kentucky ottery is for a library; the New York one for an Exposition building. These are the only points of difference. The managers of the New York scheme begin with the old story, "This no lottery." They parade the usual number of prominent names for reference and prominent gen tlemen who are to be responsible.

The announcement that the scheme is no lot tery is abourd. As we have said, the interest on cisely the same chances of ever getting any equivalent for the use of their money that investors in the Kentucky lottery do of drawing prizes. It is a shrewddodge which will entrap as many victims as any other lottery, and just as many people will throw their money away in a spirit of gambling. That is the length and the breadth of it. The gentlemen whose names figure in connection with it, if they authorized their use, have not acted judiciously, and will find cause to regret it. If New York wants an Exposition building, it should be secured in a legitimate way. The invesment should be based upon honest and honorable grounds which will commend themselves o investors. An Exposition building properly managed will pay a reasonable percentage on the nvestment, and there is, therefore, no good reason why a lottery, thinly disguised under the pretext of drawing of premiums, should be resorted to to take care of the interest on the borrowed capital. Let the subscriptions be made in a bong fide manner and the shareholders have a voice in the management, and let the risks which grow out of it be the genuine and legitimate risks of business, not of a gambling hazard. We doubt if the proposition of the wily New Yorkers will have any effect in the West. where the people are beginning to look upon all otteries with suspicion. It is not a favorite form of investment here. The business has een overdone in public libraries, opera-houses, and sales, &c. An Exposition building present no additional inducement for throwing away

A SHOCKING DISCLOSURE.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Academy Medicine recently, a member was accused of having been concerned in a case of abortion During the debate, Dr. Reamy declared that nembers of the medical profession, otherwise high standing, were guilty of the crime of abortion. This was considered by some members as an insult to the profession at large. The charge was then reduced to writing, as follows:

There are members of the regular profess city, otherwise in high standing, whose hands are bloody with the guilt of the crime of abortion, and abortion is committed by the wives of respectable citi-zens who are taught to do so by their family physi-

A resolution declaring this assertion to be slander on the profession was referred to the Committee on Ethics, to report on the facts. On Thursday last the Committee made a report. Dr. Reamy had in the meantime asked permission to qualify his language so far as it confined the practice to physicians in Cincinnati. From the testimony we gather these facts: Dr. Thornton reported two cases where the operation had been committed by regular physicians. Dr. Hadlock stated another. Dr. James stated one, and Dr. Woodward four cases. Dr. Muscroft re lated two cases. Dr. Orr told of another case. Dr. Wright reported a large number of cases. Dr. Nichols and Dr. Palmer had heard of severa cases. Information of all these cases was obained from the women concerned, -who, in all cases exept one, moved in respectable circles,and in nearly all the cases the abortions were had to prevent exposure and shame, and in a few the women did not want to have children. Other members testified that they knew and had heard in their practice of no such proceedings by regular members of the profession. The Committee reported that, after a careful consideration of the testimony, they were of the opinion "that the proof presented is a sufficient justification of the language used by Dr. self, and insist that the profession is not re sponsible for the secret practice of unscrupulous and unworthy members. After a long debate the Academy adopted the report by a vote of veas, 34 : pays, 23.

Here, then, is a frank declaration by the Medical Academy of Cincinnati that this crime is practiced by regular physicians in high standing, and upon wives of respectable citizens, who are taught to do so by their family physicians. While society is justly outraged and indignant that this horrible crime should be committed by the frauds and impostors, and by such professionals as make it their exclusive practice what has society to say, or what is society goin to do, about the fact thus so frankly confesse by the regular profession in Cincinnati, that physicians are educating wives to commit the crime, and actually make it part of their own

The editor of the Darke County (O.) Demo crat has a queer notion of what constitutes "a flattering letter." He prints in his last issue a letter from the Hon. Thomas Ewing, in reference to some aspersion upon him by a rival paper, in which Mr. Ewing says: "Being willing to save interviewers the trouble of a ride to Lancaster, I volunteer the statement that, except a habit of intemperance which marred your influence dur ing part of your residence here, I neither known nor have heard or said aught in disparagemen of your character and influence as a man or a citizen while you lived here or since." The editor of the Democrat pronounces this a flattering letter from "the great American statesman," and croshes his rival by printing it, adding: "We may proudly rest and let the base, lying scoundrels how to their heart's content"!!

The Cooper Institute.

The annual reports of the Trustees of the The annual reports of the Trustees of the Cooper Union must be pleasant reading for the estimable man whose name we have so long been accustomed to associate with all generous and philanthropic enterprises. For they show that the fund which he invested in the Institute is bearing abundant fruit, and doing every year an incalculable amount of good. "With a sum of money less than the annual expenditure of many a wealthy family in this city," says the report for the twelve months just closed, "the Cooper Union counts its yearly beceficiaries by the hundred thousand." The average attendance at the free classes is not given, but during the year the number of admissions to the scientific school (for both sexes) was 1,100; to the art school for males, 1,505; to the art school for women, 201; and to the woman's school in wood engraving, 39; while the women's school of telegraphy taught 41 pupils during the year. The free library and reading-room has been used by as many as 2,500 persons a day, and the experiment of keeping it open on Sunday has been entirely successful, the attendance being about 1,500, while the Director says, "the decorum is unexceptionable, and the religious newspapers are more largely read than on other days." The total expenditure for the year was only \$54,209.

It is announced that no subscriptions to the John Stuart Mill memorisi will be received after the 30th June. The amount already paid in is over \$10,000. It has been decided that the money, or so much of it as may be needed, shall be expended in a statue. Some one has suggested that Mr. Watt's admirable portrait of Mill should be purchased by or for the British nation, and hung in the Mational Portrait Gallery.

EDUCATIONAL.

Examinations of Teachers for Illinois State Certificates.

Iwenty-second Annual Session of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

Commencement-Exercises at Cornell College, Iowa.

Programme of Commencement-Week at Racine College.

One Hundred and Sixth Annual Commencement of Brown University, Rhode Island.

State Certificates.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 20, 1874. Teachers desiring to obtain State Certificates are bereby informed that

EXAMINATIONS WILL BE HELD AS FOLLOWS: At Princeton, Bureau County, beginning on day, Aug. 24, at 2 p. m. At Sterling, Whiteside County, beginning on

Vednesday, Aug. 26, at 9 a. m. The examination at Princeton will be in the immediate charge of Mr. Henry L. Boltwood, Mr. H. H. Smith will have the personal charge of the examination at Sterling. All letters of on should be addressed to Mr. Boltwood, and Mr. Smith will reply to all communications re-

specting the examination at Sterling.

The gentlemen named below are hereby appointed, and respectfully requested to act, as the State Board of Examiners, for Princeton and Sterling respectively;
For Princeton—Mesers. Henry L. Boltwood,
J. A. Mercer, C. P. Snow, J. B. Boberts, and C.

For Sterling—Mesers. H. H. Smith, E. L. Wells, E. C. Smith, J. H. Freeman, and John V.

All those gentlemen are too well known to eed any word from me as to their superior fitness for the responsible position in which it is hoped that they will consent to act. Both per-

hoped that they will consent to act. Both per-sonally and professionally they are men whom the teachers of the State respect, honor, and trust and to whose judgment the awarding of the State diploma may, with entire confidence, be committed.

Testimonials and credentials as to character, and experience and success in teaching, should and experience and success in teaching, should be sent to this office; all other communication to Mr. Boltwood or Mr. Smith, as already stated

o Mr. Boltwood or Mr. Smith, as aiready stated.

FULL INFORMATION

appen all essential matters pertaining to the ex
amination is contained in Circular 17, current

teries, a copy of which will be promptly sent to any teacher desiring it, upon application to Mr. Boltwood, Mr. H. H. Smith, or this office, therefor. A careful examination of the whole of said circular is recommended, so that there may be no mistake or misunderstanding, as none of the conditions therein prescribed can be deviated from

from.

Teachers receiving Circular 17 should note particularly what is said on page 2 under the head of "Credentials," and on page 3 under the head of "Conditions Precedent," as by doing so,

ORIGINALS.

If any teacher wishes the originals returned, copies thereof, for file in this ofinee, must be sent with the originals. When copies are so sont, the originals will be returned if desired, but not otherwise. It will be useless for any one to expect admission to the examination who shall not previously have submitted satisfactory credentials upon each of the required points, and been so informed. ORIGINALS.

tals upon each of the required points, and been so informed.

Any teacher deciding to make application should at once forward the required credentials and testimonials. These will be immediately inspected, and the result communicated to the person applying. When the papers are reported to be satisfactory, and not till then, the teacher will consider himself as fully admitted to membership in the class to be examined.

THERE IS NO FEE
required for a State Certificate.
It is believed that the times and places cho

coint. Newron Barreman,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
County Superintendents are requested to diseminate the information herein given as gener-

Wisconsin Teachers' Association. Following is the programme of the annual session of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association, to be held at Madison, July 15, 16, and 17:

to be held at Madison, July 15, 16, and 17:
Wednesday, July 15—Morning: Organization. President's Address, B. M. Reynolds, La Crosse. Paper—
"Results of School Discipline in the Direction of Obedience to Law," E. E. Charlton, Piatteville. Essay—
"Singing in Common Schools," Martha E. Hazard, Oskosh. Paper—"Schools in Rural Districts," Oliver Arey, Whitewater, Paper—"The True Function of the riigh School," S. R. Winchell, Milwakee. Essay—
"The Teacher's Daily Preparation," Mrs. L. A. Bingham, La Crosse. Evening: Lecture, the Rev. G. M. Steele, D. D., Appleton.
Thursay, July 16—Paper—"County Superintendency," Warren D. Parker, Janesville. Essay—
"Growth," Emma Jenkins, Fort Akinson, Paper—
"The Educational Value of the Geological Survey,"
"T. C. Chamberlain, Belott. Paper—"The Study of the Ciassics," Alien H. Weld, River Falls. Paper—"Academic Culture in the State System, "Aliest Salisbury, Whitewater. Discussion—"County Academies," J. Q. Emery, W. H. Chandler, A. F. North, A. O. Wright, and others. Evening: Lecture, the Hon. Edward Searing, Milton.

imery, W. H. Chandier, A. F. Storia, Hon. Edward isearing, Milton.

Friding, July 17—Essay—"Primary Instruction, its Frinciples and Purposes," Rose C. Swart, Oshkosh. Free Hand Drawing, B. W. Putnam, Ph. D., Jamaica Plains, Mass. Paper—"Etymology as a Means of Education," J. B. Feuling, Madison. Paper—"Culture in Common Schools," Martin A. Terry, Janesville, Paper—"Our Reading," J. B. Practi, Madison. Paper—"Gelf Discipline as Means and End of Education," A. I. Chapin, D. D., Beloit, Two-minute reports. Business, Election of officers, Evening: Lecture, James McAlister, Milwaukee.

Commencement-Exercises at Cornell College, lowa.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Vernon, Ia., June 25.—At sunrise a salute of thirteen guns was fired by the artillary de-tachment of the Cadets.

At 9 a. m. the graduating exercises began in the grove, opened with music and prayer.

The forencon was set aside for the orations

TER SCIENTIFIC GRADUATES, who came upon the rostrum in order as follows: Charlie E. Albrook; subject, "Self-Govern-ment." The speaker contrasted different pa-tions in their capacity as self-government; but ahead of all stands the Anglican. Others have ahead of all stands the Anglican. Others have the idea, but not so prominently.

John W. Baird; subject, "Life's Unit of Measure." The unit of measure was said to be, in reality, the character which any nation or in-

dividual possessed; hence, as the unit of meas

dividual possessed; hence, as the unit of measure, be it high or low, so the character.
William Boggs; subject, "Checks." The topic was well bandled.
Albert N. Bushnell; subject, "Correlation of
Ideas." The production was well written, and
delivered in an earnest manner.
Walter A. Doron; subject, "Modern Oracles."
This speaker took his "bench-mark" from the
belief of the ancients in divine communications
through oracles, and the worship which they
rendered their favorite god. By analogy he
showed that every person had an oracle which
he worshiped, and sometimes for the worse.
Joseph E. Gandy was excused.
Theodore F. Mentzer; subject. "Elements of
Success." A good paper, delivered in a pleasant
**say.

Bishard L. Boggs; subject "Hence" This

way.

Richard L. Rowe; subject, "Stars." This was a poem, was read with animation, and was well received. The writer made a fine contrast between two lives; one counseled, above all else, to build character; the other, riches, fance,

honor. One reached, in the end, white shining stars; the other, black stars.

Leslie M. Shaw; subject, "Act!" Well with an and delivered.

Annie J. Wiley: 2014 and delivered.

nnie J. Wiley; subject, "Power that Paris the World." Excellent.

chants the world. Excellent,
At 12 o'clock a national salute of thirtyguns was fired.
At 1 p. m. took place a review of the O
Cadets. This feature was witnessed by a
concourse of people. Army men comp
the boys very highly for their efficiency.
The afternoon session was devoced to the THE CLASSICAL GRADUA

THE CLASSICAL GRADUATES, the exercises being opened with music, and a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Harmer.

Will F. Barciay; subject, "Pillows and Pillars." This, besides being well written, was delivered with an earnestness which showed that a deep interest was taken in the subject. Said the speaker: "Germany shall not dictate to us that we shall abolish the Sabbato, and fill the land with beer, and its results, intemperance and drunkenness. Nor shall irisland dictate our whisky laws. But we, the American people and foreigners Americanized, must save the country."

Richard W. Coates; subject, "Factors of Power." Finely written and delivered. Dennis D. Ford; subject, "Vis Motrix." Dennis D. Ford; subject, "Vis Motrix."
Very good.
Samuel H. Goodvear; subject, "I, U." This
was excellent in thougut. People may be great,
but they are too important to themselves. They
become selfish, ambitious, and through this succeed, and they are called great.
J. Loring Pollock; subject, "Know One
Another." Mr. Pollock showed the necessity of
knowledge, and, preeminently, the knowledge
of others.

Sutherland; subject, "Society's

of others.

Henry A. Sutherland; subject, "Society's Energizer." This geotleman took strong grounds in favor of war as the most potent civil-zer and energizer. Peace of long standing brunes of feminacy.

er and energy.
rings effeminacy.
Sylvanus B. Warner; subject, "Natural
Jualism," Very good, and of a metaphysical character.
Clinton L. White; subject. "Honeste Vivere."
A dissertation on living honestly with ourselves, bur fellows, and our God. Mr. White also delivered the Valedictory.

livered the Valedictory.

Master's oration by Merritt A. Goodell; subject, "Education and Progress." Well delirered and well received.

Conferring of degrees followed, and the precedings closed with a benediction.

The total number graduated was 18; number of Master's degrees conferred, 5; number of students for the year, 460,—increase over lasyear, 105, with prospects for a large increase next year.

The day was beautiful. Probably between 4,000 and 5,000 people were present. Everything passed off nicely,

Commencement-Week at Hacine Cal-

The following is the programme of Com-mencement-Week at Racine College: The following is the programms of Commencement-Week at Racine College:
Sunday, July 5—Baccalaureate Sermon, 11 a. m., by the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Lay, D. D., Stahop of Easten (at St. Luke's Church).
Monday, July 6—Larrabse Prize Exhibition, S. p. m., Studenta' Concert 7:30 p. m.
Studenta' Concert 7:30 p. m.
Tuesday, July 7—Re-union Day, 12:30 p. m. Disner, 1:30. Presentation of Cricket and Base-Ball Prizes, 2:30. Address before the Addisonain Society, 4:15. Class Concert, 7:45. Meeting of Trustees, 8.
Wednesday, July 8—Early Communion, 7 a. m.
Grammar School Exhibit on, 10. Commencement Exercises, 2:30 p. m. Warden's Reception and Class Party, 8.

arty, 8.
Thursday Morning, July 9-Dules Domum.

One Rundred and Sixth Annual Com-

mencement of Brown University.

Special Oprespondence of The Chicago Tribuns.

Paovidence, R. I., June 24, 1874.

The morning of Commencement-Day gas promises of a perfect day, and those promises were well carried out. Seldom does a class graduate under fairer skies than have to-day amiled upon the Class of "74.

formed on the front campus, in the order of the classes, beginning with the youngest, 77, and ending with the oldest, 1800. A larger number than usual of Alumni were present and joined in

the procession. With music from the American Band of this city, the procession marched to the First Bay Church, where the exercises of the gradua class were held. The old church was well filled with parents and friends of the graduates, and with the Board of Fellows and Alumni. the speakers being fourteen in number

the speakers being fourteen in number:

The Satutatory Oration—In Latin, Frank Ernest
Bockwood, Franklin, Mass.
Oration—"David Livingstone," Orrin Phillip Gib
ford, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oration—"The Co-operation of Labor and Capital,"
John Myron Potter, Rowley, Mass.
Oration—"The Norse Yoyagars," Esth Taylor
Barnaum, Morris, Conn.
Oration—"Tranquility an Element of Power,"
George Edwin Leeson, Fawtucket,
Oration—"Mendelssohn's Devotion to His Art." Oration—"Rendelssohn's Devotion to His Ar,
Albert George Upham, Weston, Mass.
Oration—"The Tyranny of Custom," John Milion
Burnham, Valley Falls.
Oration—"Humility the True Lesson of Science,"
James Edward Lesoh, Bridgewater, Mass.
Oration—"The Despair of Faust," Thomas Seymont
Barbour, Hartford, Conn.
Oration—"Thackersy's Conceptions of Character,"
James Humphrey Hoyt, Cleveland, O.
Oration—"Old Catholicism in Germany," Edward
Millor, Jr., Maridan, Conn.

of All Science," Thomas Davis Anderson, Jr., New York City, The Classical Oration—" The Shield of Achilia," Nathan Leavenworth, Stepney, Conn. Conferring of degrees. Oration with the Valedictory Addresses—" Ox-formity to Law the Condition of Freedom," Harma Seeley Babcock, Lee, Mass. Prayer and benediction. The following speakers were excused: Edward Wil-cox Babcock, Westerty; Ephraim Hapgood, West Ao-ton, Mass.; John McKinney, Jr., Wairregn, Conn.; Enoch Perrine, Highstown, N. J.; William Francis Ray, Franklin, Mass.; Charles William Tariston, Ep-som, N. H.; Bernard Cook Taylor, Holmids, M. J.; Charles Sidney Waldo, Brookline, Mass; John Brooks Wheeler, Providence; Frank Perkins Whitman, Too, N. Y.

Charles Sidney Walde, Brockline, Mass.; John shows Wheeler, Providence; Frank Perkins Whitman, Troy, N. Y.

These productions were all noticeable as the result of acute analysis and deep thought. The elecution was, in most cases, of a high order, and evinced careful preparation and thorough restorical training. Where all were of so high an order, distinctions would seem invidious; yet the speecaes by James H. Hoyt, J. M. Potter, and the Valedictory cration, seem worthy of special mention.

CONFERRING DEGREES.

Previous to the last cratiou, President Robinson, speaking in Latin accents, conferred the degrees of Eachelor of Arts upon twenty graduates, and that of Bachelor of Philosophy upon four,—the former having pursued a four years course, and the latter a three years. Then the degree of A. M. was conferred upon twenty of the class of '71.

the degree of A. M. was conferred upon twanty of the class of 71.

The following honorary degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—The Hon, Robert H. Thursten, Class of 79, Protessor in the Stephens Technological Institute, Hobokan, N. J.; the Hon, Rush O. Hawkins, New York City,

D. D.—The Rev. Daniel W. Phillips, Class of 74, Nanvilla, Tenn.; the Rev. James G. Voss, Protessor.

After the exercises, a procession was artistormed,—headed by the Pressident, followed by Ofov. Howard, Mayor Doyle, of Providence, and other prominent men, and the Alumni,—and marched to Howard Hall, on Westminster sizes, to Dartake of the

The sudden collapse and utter ruin of large tent on the college-grounds, during at der-storm last evening, caused a departure in the time-honored custom of having the dis on the back campua, and hence the above cha About 450 of the Aluxani and invited guests down to a substantial collation; and, after blessing had been invoxed by the Rev. Biodgett, of Pawtuckes, R. I., they partock a will.

After the inper man had been satisfied.

Biodgett, of Pawtucket, R. I., they partock will a will.

After the inner man had been satisfied, De Robinson addressed the gathering, and, is a few forcible words, set forth the condition, the needs, and the hopes of Brown. He announced the possession of four competitive scholarships which would be open to the students of the college the coming year. The coming Freshman class promises to crest the University to its utmost capacity. He was followed by Gov. Heury L. Howard, Dr. A. Caswell, ex-President of the University Judge Lafayette Foster, Norwiob, Conn. the Rev. Dr. Phelps, of Providence (who spoke in poetic strains); and the itev. Dr. Morse, of Crozier Theological Seminary, Obleago. Dr. Morse uttered a few witty and pleasant sayings and rejoiced in the prospect new before us that sound learning and Christian enliture are to be sought for more than ever.

Addresses by several others were offered; after

A meeting of the Alug infield, Tuesday, June 80. The Chinese are almost in phenomenon of dissolution, are pass their own end when it some. A wife sometimes electrophend on the

phenomenon of dissolution, at pass their own end when it some. A wife sometimes elec husband on the starlit rosparents will destroy their offs; famine and great distress rathe to suffer. Still more remarks to selling their lives in order tenses the superior advantage which are considered to insure for the future resurrection. A demned to death will arrange buy him a substitute for a cert to be spent upon the poor we and preservation of his body, parents, so much is usually parpanation for their son's life. Aby help to apport their para and devotion is the great Creitgious precept, in which they garding death as inevitable, he of a bad bargain, and cunning gets paid for dying, destruction of life in this other result of indifference. He of Europeans, so terrible to us, matter of little moment, and the prehend why we should mait. They regard our indignant much as we might treat out trait dog we had shot. "Well, well, was such a favorite, I am sorry dog, and there are plenty more, you want to be paid for it?" "Y so much of a life," argues the you not plenty of people at hot Ohina is awarded as the punisht trivial offenses, and frequent accept being in somebody's way told to me as a fact that, durin

for the almost intolerable noise all hands, says the London Tel-hearty and pleasant; and, who a dramatic situation was press Bewildered and dismayed, with

the end, white shiring ject, "Act!" Well writ-

a review of the Cornell was witnessed by a large Army men compliment r their efficiency.

AL GRADUATES, ened with music, and a Harmer. blect, "Pillows and Piloject. "Pillows and Pilsing well written, was deness which showed that a
in the subject. Said the
nall not dictate to us that
boath, and fill the laud
sults, intemperance and
nall ireland dictate our
the American people and
d, must save the coun-

subject, "Factors of n and delivered. "Vis Motrix."

subject, "I, U." This t... People may be great, and to themselves. They us, and through that suod great.

subject, "Know One k showed the necessity of inentily, the knowledge

Alumni Association of the Connecti-cut Literary Institution.

Anffield, Tuesday, June 30, 1874, in connection

with the anniversary exercises.

The Association will be addressed by Isaac H. Bromiey, associate editor of the New York Tribune, as Onstor, and Prof. W. C. Wilkinson, of Bochester, as Poet.

Chinese Ideas About Death.

The End of a Dog-Show.

d; subject, "Society's tentleman took strong ras the most potent civil-Peace of long standing

bject. "Honeste Vivere." honestly with ourselves, od. Mr. White also de-Merritt A. Goodell; sub-Progress." Well deliv-

followed, and the proistics.
aduated was 18; number of . 460,—increase over last the for a large increase

Veck at Racine Colhe programme of Com-acine College: alaureste Sermon, 11 a.m., Lay, D. D., Bishop of Easton Prize Exhibition, 3 p. m.

m, Day, 12:30 p. m. Din-of Cricket and Base-Ball ore the Addisonian Society, Meeting of Trustess, 8, arly Communion, 7 a, m, et on, 10. Commencement orden's Reception and Class

Sixth Annual Com Frown University.
eq The Chicago Tribune.
DERGE, R. I., June 24, 1874. ommencement-Day gave ay, and those promises Seldom does a class gradthan have to-day am

inpus, in the order of the a the youngest, '77, and 1800. A larger number

American Band of this rehed to the First Baptist reises of the graduating old church was well filled s of the graduates, and

RATIONS, teen in number : ATER. —In Latin, Frank Ernes gstone," Orrin Phillip Gib stion of Labor and Capital," y, Mass. Voyagers," Soth Taylor 's Devotion to His Art," ston, Mass. y of Custom," John Milton

a True Lesson of Science," igewater, Mass. of Faust," Thomas Seymour Conceptions of Character," leveland, O. sm in Germany," Edward Davis Anderson, Jr., New

"The Shield of Achilles," dedictory Addresses—" Con-

were excused: Edward Wil-phraim Hapgood, West Ac-nay, Jr., Wauregan, Conn.; rn, N. J.; William Francis haries William Tarleton, Ep-pok Taylor, Holmdel, N. J; pokline, Mass; John Brooks nk Perkins Whitman, Troy,

re all noticeable as the and deep thought. The cases, of a high order, reparation and thorough here all were of so high would seem invidious; James H. Hoyt, J. M. edictory oration, seem ion.—
TO DEGREES.
TRION, President Robin-accents, conferred the Arts upon twenty gradualor of Philosophy upon aving pursued a four there a three years. Then a conferred upon twenty

rary degrees were con-

l W. Phillips, Class of 38, ev. James G. Vose, Provia procession was again President, followed by oyle, of Providence, and and the Alumni,—and I, on Westminster street,

and utter ruin of the e-grounds, during a thuncaused a departure from m of having the dinner dhence the above changeni and invited guests eat collation; and, after the voxed by the Rev. Dr., R. L, they partook with

had been satisfied. Dr., he gathering, and, in a forth the condition, the f Brown. He announced competitive scholarships, en to the students of ming year. The in-ass promises to crowd nost-capacity.

Gov. Heury L. Howard, ident of the University; er, Norwich, Conn.; the ovidence (who spoke in the Nev. Dr. Morse, of Seminary, Chicago. Dr., try and pleasant savings, pact now before us, that ristian culture are to be ver.

ristian culture are to be ver. others were offered; after othe up as pleasantly as it reunions and reminiscen-the day.

is Jul 2000, 2000, 300

A GERMAN SUNDAY.

18. The Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D., died at Park.

18. The Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D., died at Park.

18. J. Feb. 15, 1874, aged 77 years 3 months and 7 days.

18. J. Feb. 15, 1874, aged 57 years 9 months and 13 days. His dist during his life amount, as is believed, to upwards of 16,000, and the whole amount of his benefactions of 16,000, and the whole amount of his benefactions of the University is \$155,000. Frescric Crafts died in Rillon, Mass., April 20, 1875, aged 76 years. The Rev. Rev. D. D., died in Rockester, N. Y., June 11,193.—Chancelor William Samuel Patten died in Rockester, N. Y., June 1838.—Chancelor William Samuel Patten died in Providence, Dec. 37, 1873, aged 69 years.

18. J. 1874, aged 37 years.

18. J. 1874, aged 57 years.

1886.—The Rev. James Louis Stone died in Taunton, Mass. Aug. 18, 1873, aged 59 years.

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1886.—William Richmond Brownell, M. D., died in Lynn, Mass., Feb. 1874, aged 59 years.

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1886.—The Rev. Enos Munger died at Lakeland, Washington County, Minn., Oct. 4, 1876, aged 47 years.

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Educating the Children on German Principles.

Fischer's Garden.

Of the many peculiarities which Chicago offers, there is, perhaps, no one which more strikes the stranger than when on some summer Studay he leaves his South Sate hotel, and, crossing the main river, finds himself on the straint the turn whom and crisic hotels and, crossing the main river, finds himself on the straint the quiet and duliness of the Sabbath, to find himself in one which has all the animation, life, and bustle of a week-day. South Clark street is but an array of closed buildings. The stores which line the other leading thorough fares show no sign of life. They are as silent as the grave, as uninteresting as an avening paper. North Clark street is but as a tranger than when on some summer are freshed with wine; its business places are open; its andewalks are crowded with people; there is noise, and life, and laughter. The traveler fancies he has been a day in crossing the siagnant river, and that he has lapsed into Monday,—a Monday where all wear their best clothes, and where there are more women out than usual.

But he is not out in his reckoning; he has simply left one country for another. He has not merit of the country of another. He has not merit of the country of another. He has not merit of the country of the country of another. He has not merit of the country of the country of another. He has not merit of the country of the country of another. He has not merit of the case.

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1869—Lucius Stillman Bolles, M. D., died in Phila1869—Lucius Stillman Bolles, M. D., died in Phila1865—John Thomas Pope died in Jersey City, N. J.,
1865—John Thomas Pope died in Jersey City, N. J.,
March 13, 1874, aged 31 years.

AT THE ALUMNI MEETING, beld yesterday afternoon, little business was love, excepting the adoption of resolutions giving a plan for allowing the Alumni to vote for candidates for Trustees; and the appointment of a committee to consider the feasibility of building an Alumni Hall. A meeting of the Alumni Association of the Connecticut Literary Institution will be held at

Chinese Ideas Abous: Death.

The Chinese are almost indifferent to the phenomenon of dissolution, and frequently compass their own end when the becomes wearions. A wife sometimes affects to follow her husband on the starlit road of death; and parents will destroy their offspring in times of famine and great distress rather than allow them to suffer. Still more remarkable is the custom of selling their lives in order that they may purchase the superior advantage of obsequies, which are considered to insure the body in safety for the future resurrection. A wealthy man condemned to death will arrange with his jailor to buy him a substitute for a certain sum of money, to be spent upon the poor wretche's interment and preservation of his body. Should he have parents, so much is usually paid to them in compensation for their son's life. Chinamen invariably help to support their parents; filial respect and devotion is the great Chinese virtue and religious precept, in which they rarely fail. Regular death as inevitable, he makes the best of a bad bargain, and cunningly and comically gets pand for dying. The wholesale destruction of life in this country is greatly the result of indifference. Hence the massacre of Europeans, so terrible to us, seems to them a mater of little moment, and they cannot compensed why we should make a fuse about it. They regard our indignant protestation very much as we might treat our irate neighbor whose day we had shot. "Well, well, be pacified; if it was such a favorite, I am sorry; but it is only a deg, and there are plenty more. How much do you want to be paid for it?" "You English think be much of a life," argues the Chinese; "have you not plenty of people at home?" Death in China is awarded as the punishment for the most tivial offenses, and frequently for none at all, except being in somebody's way. A story was told to me as a fact that, during the visit of one of our royal princes, and frequently for none at all, except being in somebody's way. A story was told to me as a fact that, in walling over the abominations of the land, and when the M. W. G. P. returns home and relates his experiences, his hearers come to the conclusion that this particular street must certainly be the road which leadeth straight to the

as such a favorite, I am sorry; but it is only a deg, and there are plenty more. How much do yet want to be paid for it?" "You English think as much of a life," argues the Chinese; "have yet not plenty of people at home?" Death in China is awarded as the punishment for the most third offenses, and frequently for none at all, streept being in somebody's way. A story was told to me as a fact that, during the visit of one of our royal princes, a theft was committed of a chain or watch belonging to the Royal goest. The unfortunate attendant was caught with the property upon him, and, without further ceremony, his head was chopped off. The mandarin matendance immediately announced the statention, showing how devoted he was in his service. To his astonishment the Prince as a delicate attendant was chopped off. The mandarin flighness," cried the obsequious mandarin, bowing to the ground, "it shall immediately be put on again!" so little did he understand that the regret was for the life taken, and not the severed head. In times of insurrection or famnoe the moving down of human life is like corn-stalks tharvest time, appalling to Enropean ideas. I must confess to a nervous shuddering when I stood upon the execution ground at Cantom—a narrow lane or Potter's field—where so many hundreds had been butchered per dem during weeks together, the executioner requiring the sid of two smiths to sharpen his awords, for many of the wretched victims were not allowed to be destroyed at one fell swoop, but sentenced to be inharded to pieces by twenty to fifty bloss. I was informed by a European who had tarveled much and seen most of the frightful sides of life, this withcessing Chinese executions.

bloss. I was informed by a European who had taveled much and seen most of the frightful mass of life that witnessing Chinese executions was more than his iron nerves could stand; and in some of the details which he was narrating I was obliged to beg him to desist. And yet he said there was nothing solemn about it, and the spectators levized on amused, It was the hornble and the grocesque combined.—Temple Bar.

The End of a Dog-Show.

Saunday afternoon, have the inclination to foldow the throng that moves northward during the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to flow southward in the early part of the day, to f

LINCOLN PARK. In beginning this sketch of a German Sunday, it is best to start with Lincoln Park, which is to it is best to start with Lincoln Park, which is to a certain degree American. There the two na-tionalities meet, and partly blend. More fre-quented by Germans than Americans, still it is not as much the property of the former as Turner Hall.

It was a frequent remark immediately after

the fire, that a division of the city, which included Lincoln Park, would not remain a desert long. The prediction was verified. A favorite place of resort in ante-fire time, the park has grown in popularity, and is now more of an in-stitution than ever. The visitor, whose trips to the park have been confined to little week-day excursions, in which babies and cold lunches figure conspicuously, can form no picture of the appearance of the place ON A SUNDAY AFTERNOON

The End of a Dog-Show.

Dog-lovers who would accurately reproduce the true dog face and the true dog expression should have been at the Sydonham Crystal Pilace a week or two ago, when a general order was issued for removal, and masters as well as mistresses rushed in to claim their own. Save for the almost intolerable noise, the meeting on all hands, save the London Telegraph, was most hearty and pleasant; and, wherever one turned, a dramatic situation was presented to the eye. Bowildered and dismayed, with so many faces and so many pattings for so many days, a glorious Kewfoundiand would suddenly be alive to the presence of a familiar face. He had looked so long for his master in the crowds that he had given up all hope and curied himself round on the straw in despair. But now a new light breaks in upon him. He looks, he hesitates, the truth dawns upon him, he miffs, and he is convinced. Then commences such an uproar and tumult of satisfaction as it would be difficult to describe. The beautiful creature tugs and tears at his heavy chain. Nis lags and body are coiled and twisted with the his his face, he slobbers and pants with delight. There is no restraining his impetaous energy, and when, after extraordinary difficulty, the kind master has unhooked the chain and released the prisoner, one sees the master, not the dog, taken in tow, and the black Newfoundiand careering along, knecking the crowd on this side and on that, and making with wild energy for the terraces and broad walks of Sydeuham. The ames scene in a diminutive form is noticed among the smaller pets in kennels and cages. The instant they perceive the well-known face, the familiar collar, and the straw and among the smaller pets in kennels and cages. The instant they perceive the well-known face, the familiar collar, and the straw and among the smaller pets in kennels and cages. The instant they perceive the well-known face, the familiar collar, and the straw and among the smaller pets in kennels and cages. The instant they perceive the well-known cold lunches figure conspicuously, can form no picture of the appearance of the place

ON A SUNDAY APTERNON

in summer when the weather is such as it was yesterday. Nor would he suppose it possible that so many thousand people could find a shady yester of beatitude.

Yesterday, it is reported by parties most likely to know—beer-saloon people and poheemen—was the most crowded day of the season at the park. Omnibuses from the South Side started early in the afternoon, and, crowded with men, women, and children, scorching under the rays of the declining sunder the rays of the declining sunder the rays of the Madison street termions. By some suggestion of wisdom, as wisdom goes among street-car Supermetendents, open cars could not be found on the Lincoln Park track. A picnic at Octor's Grove had monopolized them, and the heated ainners whose objective point was this side of this Grove were compelled to stifle in the boxes.

A casual visitor, on nearing the entrance, would have supposed that he had come athwait the picnic grounds unawares, so large was the crowd. But the continual rushing to and fro through the entrance to

THE EEER-GARDEN OPPOSITE signified to the initiated that they had not become participants in a properly managed German featival. Liquors of no kind are allowed in the Park. Only in the restaurant can one obtain a glass of lemonade. The faint and thirsty therefore keep up the appearance of a surging mob, as they he cross the way. From the use of pocket-handkerchiefs and wiping of mustaches at the entrance of the beer-garden, a short-sighted stranger could be readily persuaded that he stood beside a cemetery where dear departed relatives of the unimest popularity, were being intered by wholesale. But the troubles of the handkerchief-users were not serious; they were froitly and soon disposed of.

THE FIRST THING

a solitary person does on cutering the park on Sunday afternoon is to threaten death to him, and then wonder where all the people he sees could have come from. While endeavoring to answert

riage-drive carries him along, and suddenly lands him in a foot-path near the water. The landscape here is astonishing.

THE SHALLOW POOL is dotted everywhere with boats. Young men and maidens are vowing; old men and children are being rowed, and collisions are momentarily occurring through defective seamanship. The artificial lake has become the areas of a vast amphitheatre. Along the backs sit thousands of people—it seemed yesterday that they must be tens of thousands—in which juvenite legs and adult skirts, and bright colors are the most prominent features. The shade around the water is not dense, but, such as it is, it is eagerly sought and eagerly kept. So close was the packing that the amount of pleasure derivable from sixting must greatly depend upon the imagination of the sixter.

All along the tortnous course of the artificial lake those thousands are sitting, while a current is moving steadily by them.

ALL CLASSES AND CONDITIONS
of people are sitting here; the humble mechanic in his linen suit, with a greasy and unwashed heap of infants, to the gaily-dressed counter-jumper who is "mashing" the passing throng of girls from the kitchen and parlor, and making a tremendous impression on their maiden sue-ceptibilities. Suil carried on by the ourrent, the

"This, ladies and gentlemen," the showman might say, "this is the monarch of the forest; this puny, insignificant creature. He looks more like a rat than a lion; but, believe me, he is a lion. Look at his form; look at his hide. Forget his size, and believe me, he is a lion." And there the beast lies, crouching in very shame that so unworthy as a pology should bear so lofty a title. A faint suspicion of a jig is wafted on the breeze, and one turns away from the lion in disgust to take a few steps on

away from the hon in disgust to take a few steps on THE LAKE-SHORE DRIVE.

The weather is hot, but the drive is already crowded. Only occasional sounds of music are heard as the vehicles go rushing by. They are not of a very impressive description—really too democratic for good tasts. A thinly-concealed express-wagon, and a family-coach, look shabby beside Harry Newton's gorgeous yellow-wheeled drag with a fashionable quartette in the latest style of coetume. But variety is the spice of life on the boulevard, as well as in the cottage. It would be more interesting if the variety were a trifle brighter, but the drive belongs to the people, and the people

the drive belongs to the people, and the people
"is warions" in appearance.

A sandy circuit which obliterates the sublime
efforts of the bootolack, brings the lonely visitor, now utterly lonely, back to an eminence on
which

emores or the bootblack, brings the lonely visitor, now utterly lonely, back to an eminence on which

PERSPIRING MUSICIANS

are blowing their lives away in fleeting numbers, and mopping their foreheads with more zealthan pleasure. Here he remains, pushed this way and that, with infant feet in close proximity to his nose, and adult elbows deeply thrust into his ribs. He strives to hear the music, but the crowd has seized him, and he must keep moving. The damsels in white and spotted calcoes, with all sorts of hats and fans, push rudely by him; he spologizes, and is cut short in his speech by a rampant steed driven by two dubious-looking ladies; turns round to find out whether that terrible roll of German expletives was simed at him, and then, after dodging four more carriages, picking up two squalling children from beneam the hoofs of horses, and feeling for his hat, sinks headlong on the grass, an unwelcome intruder into a camp of German ladies, very hearity and substantial. He arises, makes his exit from the park, and is carried by the Guif-Sream of thirsty fellows to the bear garden. Eins, zwei, drei, etc. "One bear," he hoarsely calls. He empies the glass. "Hot," he flings out to the hatender. "Ah, I tell you dut was —" begins the person addressed. "Busy?" gasps the visitor, flinging down a nickel, and without waiting for a reply he starts out for the crowded street-car, and returns to the city. The river smells fearfully; he is dusty and tired, but he has seen some 30,000 people passing a Sunday in defiance of the orthodox method, and is satisfied. And this goes on from Sunday to Sunday, and will as long as the Germans are the independent religionists they now lie.

This is one phase of Germany on a Sunday.

This is one phase of Germany on a Sunday. Germany out of doors, but without beer; Germany charmed by the strains of Balatka's band, many charmed by the strains of Balaka's Calid, but uncheered by the beverage which, represented by the Prussian leaders, won the day in fair fight against the wines of France. Now, it is well to select another spot, which hath the beer and the music, though far from the groves and the shore of the lake.

TURNER HALL.

The German population of this city spend their Sundays, as a rule, in a manner that may be called rationally enjoyable. One of the chief features of their enjoyment is the usual sacred concert at the North Side Turner Hall, where the Great Western Light Guard Band, led by Hans Balatka, regales the ears of the audience with admirable selections from the best masters of Teutonic and other music. These entertainments are chiefly attended by the most respecta-

ble element among the Germans, LADIES AND CHILDREN forming no inconsiderable portion of the amuse ment-seekers. The ball is very commodious and well ventilated. Sever the sever harmony dealt out to them by the orchestra, who, drums, fiddles, brasses and all, garrison

the stage.
THE CUSTOMS OF THE PLACE, THE CUSTOMS OF THE PLACE,
although extremely orderly, are, at the same
time, sufficiently free and easy to please those
who abhor, from habit, the strict line of theatrical
etique te. Thus, the cigar is not forbidden, after
the overtune has been played, and smart waiters
carly around refreshments, wine, beer, and
lemonade, during the intervals of the music.
As German ladies are familiarized with the
odors of "the weed" from childnood, they never
feel any inconvenience when placed in the neighborhood of a flaming cigar. The veteran smoker
is not expected to ask that stereotyped question,
"Madame, is smoking disagreeable to you?"
Of conce to the exclusively American taste all
this would appear rude, not to say
coarse, but everything is in custom. It
would appear that the German eye better perceive, and the German ear better distinguish, the
genius of the great masters through
A CLOUD OF TOBACCO SMOKE.

It is a luxury to loll back in your chair, sip
your lager, or your wine-und-seltzer, and lescen

It is a hurry to loil oack in your chair, sip your lager, or your wine-und-seltzer, and liscen to rapturous strains from au orchestra, evidently determined to do full justice to the harmonic remine of Germany. Douotless, the German idea of Heaven may comprehend a good orchestra and plenty of the customary gently inebriating liquids. At all events, their enstoms at the North Sab Turner Hail on Sunday evenings are very agreeable, and this is vouched for by the presence of, many persons of other nationalities, whose views are liberal in regard to Sabbath observation.

THE PAYORITE SELECTIONS

are often very warmly encored, and, as the acoustic proporties of the hall are good, the jar of the brasses is toned down, and the string in their full of pleasure and beer of the evening instruments can be modulated to the most reflaining degree of perfection.

The converts begin at 8 evices every Sunday

FISCHER'S GARDEN. Another popular resort is the beer-garden, whither the Germans go to cultivate the beauties of nature and social amenities over the indispen sable lager-beer. A fair specimen of this insti-tution is to be found at No. 625 North Clark

street, where a man by the name of Fischer has converted his back-yard into an open-air auxiliary to the business of the front establishment, and which he has dignified by the name of Fischer's Garden. The first room in the house is nothing more or less than an ordinary beer saloon, with the usual complements of barrels of beer waiting patiently their turn to be tapped, prespiratory beer-drawers, and agitated waiters. THE SECOND COMPARTMENT,

which lies between the saloon and the garden proper, is a room about thirty feet square, whose aspect is rendered rather ecclesiastic by a number of gorgeous stained-glass windows of ntricate devices and most glaring contrasts of color, and representing colors of all conceivable and inconceivable form and hue. Standing as this room does between the ordinary bar-room and the full glory of the garden in the rear, it is proper that its general air should be only semi-rustic. This effect is produced by half-a-dozen hanging baskets, formed by the intertwinings and contortions of a number of highly-varnished pieces of wood, at every inch of which an abnormally developed knot protrudes itself, in the inter-stices of which a small, sickly, pale-green plant makes a faint show of sprouting into existence. These are supplemented by half-a-dozen brown pots, in each of which flourishes a diminutive evergreen tree, the tallest of which could be hidden from view under an ordinary-sized silk

of this room consists of seven circular tables, each of which is surrounded by six chairs, packed as close together as possible. A wide passage is left in the centre of this room, to allow of the movement of the waiters with their tray-loads of beverages. The width of this passage is quite necessary, as it is in passing through this room, which in fine weather is deserted for the movement of the waiters with their tray-loads of beverages. The width of this passage is quite necessary, as it is in passing through this room, which in fine weather is deserted for the superior attractions and accommodations of the garden, that the waiters make time. In the garden, that the waiters make time. In the garden proper, they are slow and circumspect in their movements; but, when their feet touch the semi-rusaic room, a spasmodic vigor seizes upon them, and, regardless of the risk of collision with one another, and the spilling of their load of lager, they clear the room in a couple of bounds, while a third lands them in front of the bar, with just enough breath left to gasp out the number and nature of the drinks required. Yesterday evening this room was almost deserted, the only occupants being a couple to whom it was apparent the privacy of the quiet corner immediately beneath one of the hanging bassets and diminutive pine trees was more agreeable than all the verdure and cooluess of the garden without. At the moment The Tribunk reporter entered

The Garden Proper, it did not present a particularly animated appearance. It was then at that peculiar hour at which nine-tenths of humanity are engaged either in finishing their supper or in cogitaing upon a supper just completed, and consequently there were but few chairs cocapied in this modern Edeal. It may have been that the thight failed to reveal all the beauties of this popular resort, but the truth is that it failed to make a very deep impression.

The garden is an enclosure directly in the rear of the semi-rusic retreat, and is approached by three entrances one through and one on each side of the main ouilding. It measures probably 100 feet in length by 30 in width, and is surrounded on three sides by a white wooden fence, about seven feet in height. The effect of a garden is produced by Ford Rows of Ford Rows of the fill of the produced of the sense which form an indispensable feature in the collection of objects which lie inside a toy Noah's

LIGHT UP THE GARDEN.

The light was supplied from seven white lampposts, from the top of each of which brancaed out three arms, with a globe at the end of each, the outer ones white, the centre one of crimson hue. When the four-see white and seven crimson lights were illuminated, and their refulgence lif up one twenty tables beneath them, the appearance of the place was much improved. Not only did things look better, but the light seemed to waken everybody up to a pleasanter state of mind than they had hitherto enjoyed. Before its advent the waiters looked the embodiment of settled and incurable melaucholy. They moved to and iro listlessly, and seemed to regret the occurrence of an order for lager or lamousde. The light changed all this though. Orders came more quickly, and with the increased amount of exercise the waiters' apathy evaporated until in a short time they actually seemed to enjoy their work, rushing at an order with alacrity, delivering their lager with an air of pleasure, and making change with a countenance beaming with smiles.

The German gathering was not long in becoming infected with this spirit, and haif an hour after the gas was lit they were all custum merrily and doing their best to diminish the proprietor's stock of lager-beer, lemonsda, pop, pretzels, sandwiches, soda-water, and 10-cent engars.

by cultivating in them a taste for beer and pretzels to be a guide in future life in Presidential, State, civic, ward, and all other political elections. There was no attempt at restraining noise, and consequently the company was not noisy. Every one seemed to be happy, and only the addition of a little music was wanted to make the company forget that there ever was such a thing as a Law-and-Order party, and to carry them, in soul at any rate, to the fatherland they had left behind them.

In addition to these places, which have been fully described, it must be borne in mind that there were several Sunday beaters, all crowded, and generally ending with a ball, several picuics gotten up by benevolent organizations, and several hundred saloons, all of, which were yesterday frequented by German families. After counting up all these, it is doubtful if one German in the remained at home yesterday behind closed blinds, and tried to kill time by reading the Sunday papers and making attempts at sleeping of the hot hours.

Florence Colville are at the Tremont House. An according to first of Mr. Jerome is the agent of Mr. Jerome is the an accord of Mr. Jerome is the agent of Mr. Jerome is the accord of Mr. Jerome is the agent of Mr. Jerome is the pagent of Mr. Jerome is the agent of Mr. Jerome is the accord

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE WORKINGMEN'S PARTY DIS-SOLVING.

Great were the hopes and expectations of the Internationals or Communists in this city when they snoceeded last wincer in enlisting thousands of unemployed workingmen into their ranks. They just thought they had them where they wanted them, and daily meetings were held to instruct them in the beauties of Socialism and Communism, and prepare them for the great battle that would finally ensue between the laboring classes and capitalists.

the laboring classes and capitalists.

The daily press not being to their liking, they started a newspaper organ of their own, the Vorbote, which every member of the "Work-Forbote, which every member of the "Workingmen's Party" was strictly enjoyed to buy and support. The most radical ideas were promulcated by this paper, and workingmen were assured in every line that they should be the rulers, instead of the aristocrate and capitalists. For a while things went along swimmingly, and as long as work remained scarce workingmen continued to join the party, and the Communist leaders, who at the same time were also the editors of the Vorbote, were in high glee over their success, and commenced imagining

also the editors of the Vorbole, were in high glee over their success, and commenced imagining themselves the leaders of a Chicago Commune. But man proposes and Good disposes. No sooner had stern winter made way for mild spring than work became more plentiful, and those workingmen who were willing to earn an honest living went to work again, and bid farewell to Communism and Socialism, and the "Workingmen's Party of Illinois," which had commenced so anspiciously, began to diminish in numbers. Still the leaders worked assiduously for converts, and there being an election coming off next fails large number of office-seekers and politicians improved the chance, and joined the Communists, and became in name what they had never been before—workingmen. These new additions soon made their presence felt in the various sections, and discord and strife took the place of what formerly appeared to be unity and barmony. The Communist leaders who had formerly controlled everything, and managed matters just as they saw fit, are no longer able to do so. Their demands and counsels are not heeded, and nearly all the Sections remounce any connection with Communism.

That SPLIT**

**LATAL SPLI

That

A FATAL SPLIT
has taken place in the party was fully illustrated yesterday. About a week ago a convention, to be held yesterday afternoon, was called by the leaders, for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the platform adopted by the Farmers' Convention at Springfield. No sooner did this pronunciamento for a convention appear than that portion of the party controlled by the politicians arranged for a picnic, to be held on the same day at Ogden's Grove. The Communists commenced denouncing the pimicers as traitors, and the picnicers denouncing the others as firebrands.

The Communists assembled in the afternoon at Bohemian Turner Hall; about twenty of them were present, and conspicuous among them were the old leaders, Thorsmark, Zimbel, Schluter, Hanson, and others. As soon as the meeting had been organized, Mr. Zimbel moved that the press be admitted to report their deliberations. This raised

and finally it was decided not to allow the press to be present, because they might misrepresent the proceedings. It was then moved by Mr. Thorsmark—who, by the way, is not a citizen of the United States, and cannot-speak a word of English—that the platform adopted by the Farmers' Convention be rejected. A long discussion followed, and finally the matter was laid over until next Sunday afternoon, when it is expected that the picnicers will be present, which, however, is very doubtful.

whether the Workingmen's l'arty of Illinois should send a delegate to the Workingmen's Congress, to be held at New York, July 10. They were all unanimous that the Workingmen's Party of Illinois had no money, and it was therefore decided to send a letter instead of a delegate.

The meeting then adjourned.

SPORTING MATTERS. A NEW AMATEUR BASE BALL CLUB.

An effort will be made Thursday evening to organize a base ball club among the members of the Excelsior, Atlantic, Athletic, Ætna, and other old city clubs which have been disbanded for some time. A meeting for that purpose will be held at the Sherman House club-rooms, and be held at the Sherman House club-rooms, and it is requested that every person who takes an interest in the matter will be present, and lend his aid toward getting up an amateur club that will reflect credit on the city.

The following is a complete record of the games lost and won by the championship clubs up to date:

	A thietio	Atlantic	Baltimore	Boston	Chicaco	Hartford	Mutual	Philadelphi	Games Won
Athletic	0	3	2 2	0 2	1	3 0	40	50	18
Baltimore	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	8
Boston	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	7
Hartford	1	2	2	-0	0	0	1	0	6
Mutual Philadelphia	0	1	3	0	3 2	1	3	0	10
Games lost	9	11	18	6	12	13	12	9	90

GENERAL NEWS.

A German named Charles Brandt died suddenly at his house, No. 67 Hastings street, yesterday. He leaves a wife. Heart disease was probably the cause of death.

John Hass, a boy of 12 years, accidentally fell into the lake at the foot of Twenty-fifth street, yesterday, while fishing, and was drowned be-fore assistance could be rendered. The body ceased, at 229 Twenty-sixth street. The Coroner held an inquest and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

James Kline was found lying under the side-

walk at the corner of Carroll and Peoria streets, at noon yetterday, in an insensible state. Dr. Spray was called, and pronounced it a case of sunstroke. He applied restoratives, and the sufferer was afterwards removed to his home. The Doctor was unable to determine whether Kline would recover or not would recover or not.

To-night at the Exposition building—and

To-night at the Exposition building—and every night till further notice—a still more intimate acquaintance may be made with some of the prominent features of the French Capital. In addition to the great cyclorama itself, a series of photographs on glass have been obtained, illustrating some of the architectural beauties of the city in detail. These will be thrown upon a screen 18 feet square by means of one of the finest stereopticons in the West. The new feature will add greatly to the interest of the exhibition.

The temporary quarters occupied as a "Newabovs' Home," at 44 LaSalle street, are closed, and the office of W. B. Billings, the Superintendent, will be at 145 Fifth avenue, until the new building going up on Quincy street is finished. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Frankland, of the "Beshel Home," 125 West Lake street, to furnish lodging and meals to the boys belonging to be "Home," and tickets for this purpose will be issued by Mr. Billings, and a general care and oversight of the boys kept up as heretofore, with the sending off into country bomes, which has become an important feature of the "Home" work. This temporary "Home," and to finish and furnish the new building for a permanent bome on Quincy street.

Mr. B. Jarome, Mr. W. Hoskins, and Miss.

plays legitimate pieces, "The Critic," "A Game of Speculiation," "The Road to Buin," and others of this classic mold.

Reference was made in The Tribuye yesterday to the sensation at St. Louis in whoth a man named Wheeler, a member of the Chicago Free Department, was arrested on the charge of adultory, the warrant having been procured by his wife. Wheeler came before Judge Jones on a writ of habeas corpus. On being examined he stated that he could not procure the missing infant, insumuch as le had given it to a strange woman, with orders to carry it 500 miles away. After hearing testimony the court ordered his imprisonment until the child should be produced. What the disposition of his child has to do with adultery, St. Louis and Philadelphia lawers alone can tell. Wheeler appears to have and deserve popular sympathy in this matter. So far as heard from the case, does not reflect radiantly upon M s. Wheeler who is said to be sick in Chicago. But there are too sides to every story. St. Louis is, or ought to be, grateful to Chicago, But there are too sides to every story. St. Louis is, or ought to be, grateful to Chicago, But there are too sides to every story. St. Louis is, or ought to be, grateful to Chicago, But there are too sides to every story. St. Louis is, or ought to be, grateful to Chicago, But there are too sides to every story. St. Louis is, or ought to be, grateful to Chicago, But there are too sides to every story. St. Louis is, or ought to be, grateful to Chicago, But there are too sides to every story. St. Louis is, or ought to be, grateful to Chicago, But there are too sides to every story. St. Louis is, or ought to be, grateful to Chicago, But there are too sides to every story. St. Louis is, or ought to be, grateful to Chicago, But there are too sides to every story. St. Louis is, or ought to be, grateful to Chicago, But there are too sides to every story. St. Louis is, or ought to be grateful to Chicago for the second Raptist Church, In company with Mr. Gross, of the Board of Trade, and in the

conversion is due to the influence of his sire, who has long been a member of the society named.

The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, pastor of Plymouth Church, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Indiana svenue, held his last services for four months yesterday morning. He preached no regular sermon, but talked familiarly with his congregation, alluding incidentally to his going away. He baptized an infauc, received two into the church by confession, and a cozen by letter, and as a fitting conclusion administered the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Mr. Bartlett leaves for New York this morning, and will sail for Europe Wednesday. It is his intention to be absent four months, and he charged his people, in case he did not return, to complete their new church, and assist in spuritualizing the great and wonderful Cify of Chicago. He said that on his return he would give them an account of his trip and experiences.

YIRES.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in a pile of shavings in the basement of No. 348 Ogden avenue, a two-story frame dwelling house, owned and occupied by A. H. Loncks. The damage was trifling, and, although the engines were on the ground in answer to an alarm from Box 426, their services were not required. It is not known how the fire was caused.

The alarm from Box No. 62, at 4:40 yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by the burning of afternoon, was occasioned by the burning of a firm of the proper instructions from the pastor.

The schools closed Thursday and the children willing to great of the said August.

An effort is making to revive that quasi militation, the G. A. E. It has been very quiet for a year or so.

The Eigh Board of Trade was very successful Tuesday. Over \$12,000 worth of produces of the dairy were sold. Buyers from New York and Philadelphia houses were present. It is not likely that the Board ewill unite with the recently formed Produce Exchange, the dairy were sold. Suyers from New York and Philadelphia houses were present. It is not likely that the control of C

al arm from Box 45.6, their services were not inquired. It is not known how the fire was caused.

The slarm from Box No. 62, at 4:40 yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by the burning of several barus in the vicinity of the corner of No bash burns and older the order of No. 1,041, on the svenue, and a lighted equip set-fire to the hay in a frame barn. The wind was blowing briskly at the time, and before the Department could reach the scene, a lively fire was under way. A second alarm was telegraphed and struck by the bells to guard against the spread of the fames, which were shortly afterward subdued by the firemen. The stables in the rear of Nos. 1041, 1048, 1045, 1047, and 1051 Wabash avenue were nearly all destroyed. They were small frame structures, of an aggregate value of about \$1,400, and belonged to Irs Smith, Thomas O. Reef, and the estate of John H. Foster. The property is partially insured in in several companies. The barn in rear of 171 and 173 Treenty-third street was sligntly daming age. It is owned by J. H. Bower. The young miscreants who caused the fire escaped arrest.

But for the prompt efforts of Marshal Benner and his men, a more sections configaration must have ensued. During the progress of the fire and the stabet of the prompt efforts of Marshal Benner and his men, a more sections of the committees on Tossis and Resolutions reported that they are prepared social reamon.

The chairmen of the Committees on Tossis and Gen. J. S. Wilcox; dinner; tosats and specches from virous gentlemen expected the first of require the prompt of the prompt efforts of Marshal Benner and his men, a more sections on the scene of the first of require the prompt efforts of Marshal Benner and his men, a more sections on the scene of the first of the firs

nvqire into the matter this morning.

invoire into the matter this morning.

Arthur Bell is the real name of the man who owned the horse which run away on Halsted street Saturday evening and injured three ladies. When arrested, he gave the name of Meglade. Justice Scully bailed him yesterday in the sum of \$1,600, to appear this morning for a hearing. The specific charge against him is assault.

The green-eyed monster caused Mrs. Jennie Monroe, of No. 10 Hastings street, to commit a very rash act Saturday night. Her husband had purcha-sed some bed-bug poison, and she took a dose of it, but Dr. Buckley soon relieved her of it by the free use of emetics.

A sneak-thief entered the house of Mrs. H. A.
White, No. 187 West Indiana street,
Saturday afternoon, and stole jewelry
and watches valued at \$150. Suspicion
rested one Thomas Shody, and last evening Officer Wolfe arrested him, and looked him up in
the Madison Street Station.

Poundmaster Hoffman officially called on a butcher named , mes Burns, at the corner of Gurley and Sholto streets, yesterday, when the latter gave him the grand bounce in a rough manner. Burns was arrested and taken to Madison Street National Street

SUBURBAN NEWS.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

LAKE.

The Lake Trustees met Saturday, pursuant to adjournment, with all the members present. By request, a few of the committees were granted further time to report. Several bills, to the total amount of \$296.13, were allowed and ordered to be paid. The motion to allow the bill of the Chicago Sun, \$10, for publishing the Board meeting held May 16, 1874, was not allowed, by the following vote: Yeas—Coleman and Mairbead, 2; naye—Brinkman, Montgomery, and Tabor. 3.

devote his entire time to the work, and collect all water rates, etc., and with the provise that the Hyde Park Board of Trustees concur in the

Total amount on hand to June 1, 1874....\$1,225,96

Fork Works may be removed to Eigin during the summer.

The dairymen talk of importing some of the celebrated Holstein coas to improve the native stock.

The Fourth of July will be duly celebrated here Saturday. Efforts are making to have a grand time. The six northern towns of Kane and several towns in Cook and DuPage Countres will meet at this common centre and have a grand time.

The Mill River Heroes.

All of the Mill River heroes, thanks to Mr. William Skinner, are to have medals. Each medal is to have inscribed upon its face, "Mill River Reservoir Disaster, 1874," and upon the reverse a wreath, inside which is to be engraved the name of the recipient. There will be two styles—one bearing on the face a horseback rider at full speed, and the other a man driving a horse and wagon at break-neck speed, with the torrent in the background. Cheney's and Hillman's are to be of the former style, and Graves' and Dav's of the latter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS, WITH COLD EXTREMITIES, A YELLOWNESS IN THE SKIN. COSTIVENESS, DULL HEADACHE, AND AN INDISPOSITION TO STIR ABOUT, BE SURE YOU ARE IN FOR A BILIOUS ATTACK, SPRINGING FROM A MORE OR LESS DISORDER-ED LIVER. DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS WILL BRING THE LIVER TO A HEALTHY CONDITION AND SPEEDILY REMOVE ALL BILIARY DIS-

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS

WILSON BROS., 67 Washington-st., Chicago,

And Fourth-st., Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati. SHIRTS Elegant in Design, Superb in Workman-ship, Faultiess in Fit. HARRIS & COBB, 171 South Clark-st.

MEDICINAL.

We are now Manufacturing, and it can be procured of Grocers Everywhere, RACAHOUT

des Arabes, Which is pronounced by competent judges superior to any yet offered the public, either by foreign or domestic minutaturers. Racahout is composed of the best nutritive and restoring substances. It is a tavorte breakfast beverage for ladies and young persons, to whom it gives FRESENERSS and EMBONPOINT. It is especially desirable for NERVOUS people, or those afflected with weak storage.

Ask for W. BAKER & CO. 8, and take no other; W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass. anufacturers of the celebrated Baker's Checolote, Cocoa, and Broma Prepara-tions, and finest Vaniila Chocolate.

LAKE NAVIGATION. TO BUFFALO. SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL!

STEAMER IDAHO. CAPT. PENNY,
Will leave dock foot of Morth Dearborn-st., Takeday evaning, June R, at 1 o'clock, for above point, accepting at
Milwankes, Pine Miser, Mackinee, and Degroit.

STEAMER JAPAN, CAPT. McDOUGAL.

Will leave deak foot of North LaSalle-st, Wednesday
July t, et 7 p. m., calling at Mill seakes, Machines, Fee
illares, Detroit, and Eris.
For sain-rooms and passage tickets, apply at 12 Seat
Charless and 50 Lazales, Strate Madhard.

Lazales & Mandales, Strateger Agents

Teaching a Steve to Talk Chinese.
The Pall Mail Gazette tells of a story apropose the appointment of M. De Saint Denvs to the appointment of M. De Saint Denvs to post of Sorbone Professor of Chinese, of that happened to his predecessor in that learned that,—it. Stanislas Jullien. When M. Jullien was nominated to the post, his lectures were from a Thursday and Saturday of each week, at fer the first month his audiences consisted to the post of the stove, which could scarcely be expected to derive much benefit from a lecture on arrange. One day, greatly to his surprise, a large party of fashionably dressed ladies and scalessen put in an appearance, and M. Jullien, out of galiantry toward the former, began his lecture by translating a sonnet by the Chinese post Li-O-Taing, in which woman is compared to the lotts of the Yellow River." The audience of part of the Yellow River. The audience of the Interval of the Yellow River. The audience of the Interval of the Yellow River. The audience of the following week, and among the comparity lacture noticed one gentleman who had been present on the previous occasion, and whom not down as an enthusiastic admirer of the latter a whole course of the lectures, accommend a whole course of the lectures, accommend on each occasion by a fresh party, and it and the previous of the standard and the was a guide who snowed formers the sights of Paris, one of the most restable of which he considered to be a professional as sove to talk Chinese.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 27.

The settlement for the time being of the currency question and the adjournment of Congress are the two events of the week. They have done are the two events of the week. They have done much to revive the dulied energies of the business community, since they give the assurance that for six months at least trade and industry are safe from the paralyzing interference of Government. Few business men have the time or the opportunity to master the intrinate principles of finance, but they all know one thing well,—that constant changes, and threats of changes, make all their calculations speculative. As one of the leading bankers of the Northwest expressed it in conversation the other day, "It is better to have one bad currency without change than a dozen good ones in succession." When the latest Currency ones in succession." When the latest Currency bill was signed and Congress out of the way, a feeling of relief was everywhere visible in bank-

bill was signed and Congress out of the way, a feeling of relief was everywhere visible in banking and trade circles, entirely irrespective of the good or tad points of the law. The essential features of the new act have been explained in this column and on our editorial page, and need not be repeated here. Past experience has so often shown the futility of calculations as to the ultimate effects of untried law, that few persons have ventured to predict the results of the new law. The general impression is that it will work little change, but that its worst feature is its legalization of the issue of the \$25,000,000 of so-called "reserves." Though practically this adds nothing to our circulation, it is in truth inflation. It may prove to be inflation in its most dangerous form. Harmless now, it can be used as a precedent hereafter for something much worse. The usual quiet of the season has prevaled at the banks, neither more nor less than in other years. The wholesale trade of the city is in a good condition—much better than that of New York or Boston. The demand for loans is not equal to the increase of deposits, but is fair, and doubtless as large as bankers care to have, in view of the need for money in a few weeks to move the crops, which promise to be unusually large and remunerative. The rate of discount at the banks remains 8@10 per cent, with occasional deviations of a cent or two for outside and independent borrowers; on the street, money is 8@18 per cent; real estate loans are 7@10 per cent.

see 18 per cent; real estate loans are 7@10 per cent.

New York exchange opened at par to 25 cents premium between banks for \$1,000. It closed at par.

The latest quotations for foreign exchange are:
London, 488@491; Paris, 515@5101/2; Hamburg, 96@969, Berlin, 72@72%; Belgium, 515@510/2; Holland, 40%@41/4; Sweden, 28; Norway, 111; Denmark, 56; Finiaud (Russia), 20%.

Cable transfers: London, 492/2; Paris, 508. The clearances for the week are \$19.478, 568.19, and the balances, \$1,538,466.15. The corresponding figures last week were \$21,103,481.38, and \$1,944,579.27.

and \$1,94,579.27.

The accordance with their usual practice, a number of the banks and corporations of the city have declared their semi-annual or quarterly dividends for July, or are about to do so.

The Citizens' Bank of Chicago, will declare a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent.

The Corn Exchance National will add about 3 per cent to its surplus. During the year this bank has paid back taxes to the arrount of 5 per cent of the capital.

ent on its capital.

The Fifth National has declared a dividend

per cent.

The First National will probably declare a didend of 5 per cent, and carry something to i The Fourth National will declare a dividend

The Fidelity Savings Bank has decided to ad the State Savings Bank has decided to ad 50,000 to its surplus, and make no dividend. The Bank of Illinois will declare a dividend of

The Bank of Illinois will declare a dividend of 5 per cent.
The Chicago Savings Bank will declare a semiannual dividend to its depositors of 3 per cent.
The Union National Bank will probably declare a 5 per cent dividend, and pass \$50,000 to
its surplus.

The Commercial National has decided to increase its surplus by \$50,000, equal to 10 per
cent on its capital. Its capital is now \$500,000,
and its surplus will be \$300,000 with this addition.

The German National has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 15th of July. It will also add \$20,000 to the surplus.

The Hide and Leather Bank will declare a divident of 5 per cent.

The Merchants' National will add \$50,000 to its surplus, equal to 10 per cent on its capital.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company will declare a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

tual sales, is as follows:

National Bank of Illinois.

Home National Bank

103

First National Bank

104

German National Bank

125

City National Bank

135

City National Bank

140

Corn Exchange National Bank

115

Fifth National Bank

130

State Savings

Hide and Leather Bank

103

Cook County National Bank

104

Third National Bank

105

Cook County National Bank

106

Third National Bank

107

Cook County National Bank

108

Fourth National Bank

109

Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust

Chicago Gaa Company

106

Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust

Chicago Car Commerce

109

Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust

Chicago Car Commerce

109

Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust

Chicago Car Commerce

109

Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust

155

Chicago Car Commerce

160

Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust

155

Weat Side Railway

150

Weat Side Railway

150

Weat Side Railway

150

Weat Side Railway

150

Gobe Insurance Company

106

C. & C. Canal and Dock Company

107

BONDS AND GOLD FOR THE WEEK

Freston, Kana & Co.

BONDS AND GOLD FOR THE WEEK.

Preston, Kean & Co. furnish the following summary for the week ending June 27, 1874:

the past week, is furnished by A. O. Slaughter:

Western Union Telegraph. 78% 71 74%
Pacific Mail. 44% 41% 41% 44%
New York Central. 100% 97% 100%
Lrte. 33 26% 33%
Harlem. 127 124 125
Northwestern, preferred. 60% 55% 60
Rock Island. 100% 94% 100%
St. Faul. 90% 94% 100%
St. Faul. 90% 94% 100%
St. Faul. 90% 84% 39%
St. Faul, preferred. 60% 45% 69
Webesh. 36 80% 36
Ohio & Mississippi. 25% 22% 25%
Ohio & Mississippi. 25% 22% 25%
Ohio & Mississippi. 25% 22% 25%
Chio & Mississippi. 25% 22% 25%
Chio Rock 10 19 16% 18%
Lake Shore. 76 69% 76
Union Pacific. 27% 23% 27%
Hannibal & St. Joseph. 28% 25% 27%

Stav YORK, June 27.—Money closed at 2g3 per cent on call.

Foreign exchange closed dull and firm at 487%@488 for bankers 60-day sterling, and 490@490% for dem w.d. Prime mercantile paper is 5%@6% per cent. Gold closed at 111%, the only price of the day. Rates paid for borrewing were 1 1-64 per cent to flat, and for cerrying, 1@2 per cent. Clearings, 295,000,-000, The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$433,000, and seedwad \$1,833,000 for customs during the week. The imports same time were: Dry goods, \$1,432,000; general secrebandics, \$5,213,873.

Governments strong and steady; very little doing. State bonds quiet and nominal. Railroad bonds firm, with moderafe business. The most prominent differences between the genuine and counterfeit coupons of the Central Pacific bonds due July 1, 1874, are the following: In the word 'Bond 'in the counterfeit, the letter "C." Incline was the stable at the 10 or 'incline was the sale was the following: In the word 'Bond 'in the counterfeit, the letter "C." Incline was the sale was the following: In the word 'more that stable the sale was the following: Or 'inclines.

REAL ESTATE,

bankrupt sale at auction by Elison, Pomercy & Co. of 500 lots in this city and the vicinity, by the order of C. W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company. The sale was held on Tuesday, June 23, and was well at-

held on Tuesday, June 23, and was well attended.

A sale of five acres of property on Harrison street, between Troy and Albany streets, was made yesterday to the Dominican Order of Catholics. The property will be improved by the erection of a Catholic church and college. Messrs. W. D. Kerfoot & Co. made the sale in behalf of the Counc estate.

D. N. Bash & D. W. Potter have sold eighty acres in the S. ½ of S. W. ½ of Sec. 35, 38, 13, at \$800 per acre.

W. D. Kerfoot & Co. have sold five acres on Harrison, between Troy and Albany streets, at \$5,000 per acre.

Nelson DeGolyer has sold house and lot on Indiana avenue, north of Thirtieth street, to Charles H. Lawrence, for \$30,000.

The instruments representing liabilities on real estate filed for record the past week have been few in number and small in amount, three

real estate filed for record the past week have been few in number and small in amount, three only exceeding \$25,000 each, the general average being \$2,300. Trust deeds, which especially represent actual loans, have shown the most decided falling off, while mortgages, which are generally given to secure part of the purchase-money of property, have held their own with remarkable uniformity. The average amount of each instrument filed in the fourth week of June, 1873, was \$3,220, and more than one-fourth part 1873, was \$3,220, and more than one-fourth part of the aggregate consideration was against aix parties only. There is no change in the rates of real estate loans, viz.: 9 to 10 per cent, the latter being the ruling figure.

Below are the usual comparative statements:

COMPARATIVI	WEE	KLY STATE	MENT		
Instruments.	JUNE, 1874.		JUNE, 1873.		
Instruments.	No.	Consider- ation.	No.	Consider-	
Trust deeds	249		283	\$ 892,447 280,856	
Aggregate	292	\$ 677,557	348	\$1,123,308	
Releases	218	65 . 54	203		
COMPARATIVE STATE	MENT	FROM JUL	E 1 T	DATE.	
	JUI	NE, 1874.	JUI	NE, 1873.	
Instruments.	No.	Consider- ation.	No.	Consider- ation.	
Trust deeds	1,191	\$3,408,484 680,896		\$3,721,539 1,109,069	
Aggregate	1,410	\$4,039,380	1,422	\$4,831,208	
Releases	1.064		835		

On the 1st of July 400 acres of Lake Forest property will be sold on the grounds, in plats of 1 to 30 acres each. This land is the property of the Lake Forest Hotel and Manufacturing Com-

the Lake Forest Hotel and Manufacturing Company.

The German National has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 15th of July. It will also add \$20,000 to the surplus.

The Hide and Leather Bank will declare a divident of 5 per cent.

The Merchants' National will add \$50,000 to its surplus, equal to 10 per cent on its capital.

The Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company will declare a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

The National Bank of Commerce will declare a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent.

The Traders' Insurance Company will declare a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent.

The North Side Chicago Railway will declare a quarterly dividend. The West and South Side Companies have declared quarterly dividends of 2½

The Clake Forest Hotel and Manufacturing Company.

Burling & Adler have made contracts as follows: On Madison street, 80 feet east of Frank-in street, for James W. Scoville and Seth Wadhams, a first-class business building, with all modern improvements, five stories and basement in height, 40x170 on the ground. The front will be of Columbian stone, and the building will cost \$37,000. It will be finished in September. The Hilmous Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, northwest corner Adams and Peoria streets, will be a brick building, \$5x104 feet on the ground, with sub-cellar, basement, three stories, and Manufacturing Company.

The Clake Forest Hotel and Manufacturing Company.

Burling & Adler have made contracts as follows: On Madison street, 80 feet east of Frank-in street, for James W. Scoville and Seth Wadhams, a first-class business building, with all modern improvements, five stories and basement in height, 40x170 on the ground. The front will be of Columbian stone, and the building, with all modern improvements, five stories and stene, for James W. Scoville and Seth Wadhams, a first-class business building, with all modern improvements, five stories, and Seth Wadhams, a first-class business building, with all modern improvements, five stories, and Seth Wadhams, a first-c

SUMMARY OF TRANSPERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property, within a radious of seven miles of the Court-House transferred during the week anding Saturday, June 27:

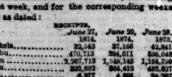
| Na. sales. | Consideration. | Sales. | Consideration. | Sales. | Consideration. | Sales. |

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 27. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the

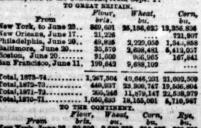
	, BEOR	PTS.	SHIPMENTS.			
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.		
Flour, brls	6,070	5,874	2,932	8,441		
Wheat, bu	83,923	73,190	20,730	81,258		
Corn, bu	426,707	176,606	267,879	353,945		
Oats, bu	42,700	67,290	64,889	210,927		
Rye, bu		3,910				
Bariey, bu	400	400		1,230		
Grass seed, ha	13,600	16,820	21,851	7,137		
Flax seed, hs		21,500				
Broom corn, fbs	9,630	42,000		800		
Cured mests, fie	226,430	25,000	404,076	619,079		
Beef, bris			17	80		
Pork, bris			470	2.565		
Lard, De	6,220	3,300	96,002	281,100		
Tallow, Its	6,068	7,630	21,220	25,500		
Butter, lbs	114,329	\$2,613	76,120	38,510		
Live hogs, No	10,896	16,291	12,481	10,139		
Cattle, No	3,834	3,499	4.024	3,145		
Sheep, No	544	625	1,606	508		
Hides, Ba	131,317	73,660	194,400	59,743		
Highwines, bris	300	339	339	302		
Wool, De	833,634	235,484	305,230	169,197		
Potatoes, bu	1,543	3 086	609			
Lumber, No. feet	4 905 0001			4,918,000		
Shingles, No	990,000	1,400,000	1,860,200			
Lath, No	105,000	150,000	379,450	714,000		
Salt, bris	3,000	2,848	1,244			

wheat; 991 care corn; 15,000 bu high mixed do and "in the counterfeit, the letter "o" inclines it is analier than the "o," In the word "dollars," counterfeit, the letter "o" in discovered that it is the beauth of the series "o," In the word "dollars," counterfeit, the letter "o" falls below the line other letters, while the adjoining letter "1" is that line. The counterfeit coupons so far as yet vered are all of the series "G," and arious numbers between 9,111 and 9800, counterfeit beauts corresponding to counterfeit beauts corresponding to obupous have yet beaut discovered, but it is present that the beauts from which the counterfeit one was cut are in circulation, either in this type or in Europe.



Best, bris. 1 26.00 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.000 1.00

changed. The receipts of hogs were lighter, and this beined to firmes; while the renewed strength in Southern markets, after a protracted prostration, induced a stronger feeling here. The demand for park, except one round lot for bipment, was confined to those sho wanted closed tame at the following range of prices: Mess port, cash or seller July, \$17.856g 17.825g; do. seller August, \$17.856g 17.835g; do. seller August, \$17.856g 17.835g; do. seller August, \$17.856g 17.835g; do. seller the year, \$8.596g.00 is ummer land, 10%g019%c. Sweet-pickled hams, 10%g019%c per b for 186g16-th averages; dry-sell-ed mess, loose, at 65g for shoulders. cash, 10%g019%c per b for 186g16-th averages; dry-sell-ed mess, loose, at 65g for shoulders. cash, 10%g019%c per b for 186g16-th averages; dry-sell-ed mess, loose, at 65g for shoulders. cash, and \$9.25 seller August; \$9.00 for short rise, cash, and \$9.25 seller August; \$1.00g112.5; cash, and \$1.75g/60 for short clear, all packed for short first, 10% for short clear, all packed for short first, 10% for short clear, all packed for short first, 10% for short clear, all packed for short first, 10% for short clear, all packed for short first, 10% for short clear, all packed for short first, 10% for short clear, all packed for short first, 10% for short clear, all packed for short first, 10% for short clear, all packed for short first, 10% for short clear, all packed for short first, 10% for short clear, all packed for short first, 10% for short clear, all packed for short first, 10% for short clear, all packed for short clear for



latest 13,963 775,572 142,756 190,386 . 46,591 9,396,322 1033,683 434,146 6,693 416,616 487,774 124,686 19,154 2,527,275 686,400 499,600 101,407 1,735,538 428,348 32,398 Imports of foreign breadstuffs into the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from Ja May 31, inclusive, for three years : 1873. Cuta. 112 4bs 4.784,437 232,448 1.075,237 1,128,607 15,009 168,933 664,938 8,685,189 555,706 77,874 1,012,034 Total wheat, cwts. 13,077,394
arley 5,994,277
ats 4,334,412
ass 235,809
eans 1,355,739
aize 6,103,386 19,199,993 5,174,883 4,080,154 506,648 1,173,965 6,139,437 15,134,491 4,098,350 4,418,269 560,677 1,020,539 6,373,802 Total spring grain .. 18,023,943 17,075,087 16,478,637 Total flour, cwts. . 1,113,871 2,921,381 2,944,426 Grand total, cwis... 32,216,208 35,196,461 34,552,534
The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York canals, and by rail, was, June 20, 1874: In store at | Wheat, | Corn, | bu.

546, 717 117, 946
17, 500 114, 946
18, 194
194, 946 1, 446, 561
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194, 947 1, 448, 611
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Wheat was quiet in the afternoon, and unchanged, closing with seliers at \$1 17% for July, and at \$1.10% for August. Corp. was in moderate demand and steady. closing at 59% @59% for July and August. Other grain and provisions were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILT MARKET.

\$25.00@30.00; whisky staves, rough, \$26.00@28.00; do, bucked, \$30.00@35.00; flour staves, \$7.50@9.50; circus flour heading, 7%@90.

EGGS-Sold at 11@12s for strictly fresh receipts.

cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent, off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, \$\overline{c}\$ h, 37\(\sigma\) 640c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in moderate demand. The market is easy, especially for iron, but not quotably lower. Rates are given: Rough upper, standard
Rough upper, damaged
Buffaio slaughter sole
'B. A." sole
OAK. OAK. 1.20@ 1.35

Kip. 1.20@ 1.35

Kip. 1.00 1.35

Kip. 1.00 1.00

Harness 40@ 4.5

French calf, 34 to 38 hs. 1.85.@ 2.25

French kip, 50 to 100 hs. 1.20@ 1.50

METALIS AND TINNER'S STOCK—Dealers report a satisfactory trade for the season at steady prices, as follows:

Tin Plate—IC, 10x14, \$12,50; do, 12x12, \$13.00; 14x 20, \$13.50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, \$12.00; do, 20x28, \$24,50.

24.50.
Pro Tin—Large, 30c; small, 31c; bar, 32c.
Solden—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.
Lead—Pig, 75c; bar, 8569c; lead pipe, 85c; cut

do, 83/c.

SHERT ZING—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 10/c; slabs, 83/c.

SHERT ZING—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 10/c; slabs, 83/c.

SHERT ZING—No. 24, 5c rates; Russia fron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 20c; do, No. 1 stained, 19c; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 12/c.

Galvaniero Inon—No. 14@20, 12c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@25, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

WHEN—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10f to 11, 11c; 12, 11/c; 13 and 14, 12/c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6c.

NAILS—Were firm and fairly active. We repeat: 23@304, per keg, 53.75 net; 5d and 8d do, 54.00; 6d do, 54.25; dd do, 34.20; 3d do, 36.25; 3d do, 36.425; dd do, 34.20; 3d do, 36.25; 3d do, 36.75; clinch, 36.25.

NAVAL STORES—Following are the quotations: Manilla rope, 3/b, 16c; sisal rope, 3/b, 14@6456; hemp sash cord, 3/b, 18c@3650; marline, 3/b, 14.56.00; do, 00; pitch, 3/b, 15.00@36.00; tar, 3/b, 14.56.00; do, 01LS—A fair volume of sales was accomplished at about previous quotations, the market rulling steady at the prices following: Carbon, 13@15/sc; extra winter lard, 82@30c; No. 1, 80c; No. 2, 70@72c; linseed, raw, 58@51.00; do, boiled, \$1.00@1.05; whate, 18@50c; sperm, \$2.10 (62.20; nestafoot cit, siricity pure, \$1.10; do extra, 50c; de, No. 1, 80c; bank cit, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; piumbage oil, 75c; turpentine, 456/do; naphtha, 63 gravity, 16c; naphtha, common, 13%614c.

POTATORS—The receipts were larger, and the market and common, 13%614c.

CHICAGO DAILT MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILT MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILT MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILT MARKET.

ALCOHOT—Quoted steady at 3. 8561.89.

LEANS—Quoted steady at 3. 8561.89.

LEANS—Respectively.

BUTTER—The movement has for or mediums.

The jurchases of local consumers were hot on a wants, nor were shippers inclined to take nold very freely. Receipts, however, were moderate, and that fact enabled holders to prevent any material decline. We quote: Onder yellow, 1852lic; medium to good a standard of the s

as follows :		
Cattle,	Hogs.	Sheey
Monday 3,936	13,181	73
Tuesday 4,741	12,195	1,91
Wednesday 4,058	13,249	1,28
Thursday 3,318	14,374	1,09
Friday 3,334	10,891	54
Saturday 1,300	6,000	12
		1.00
Total20,685	69,895	4,99
Last week	72,690	6,79
Week before last 18,628	64,719	2,88
Week ending May 3020,157 Shipments were as follows:	78,980	1,66
Cattle,	Horia.	Shee
Monday 2,657	7.201	39
Tuesday 2,554	8,661	65
Wednesday 2,726	11,406	75
Thursday 2,267	8,820	
Friday 4,024	12,481	1,02
Total14,223	48,559	2,82
Last week	57,019	1,38
LIVE-STOCK PREIGHT		

sent and the state of the state

88 210 5.00

SHEEP—A decline of fully \$1.00 per 105 he has taken place since the date of our last westly review, the closiny quotations being \$2.06,25.0 for inferior, \$2.75(3.00) for common, \$1.25(3.5).5 for medium, and \$3.75(4.50) for good to choice. The margin between here and the Eastern market was not sufficient to justify active operations on the part of shippers, and as the supply considerably exceeded the wants of the local trade, sellers were obliged to make concessions from day to day in order to keep the pens from film up. Lambs have declined to \$1.50(3.00) per head.

BATURDAY EVENING, June 21.

LUMBER PRESIDENCE, STATE OF THE STATE OF T

35,00 @40,00 28,00 @30,00 36,00 @38,00

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

PICHGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILWOARD
Lepot, foot of Lake et., and foot of Reemly-second-d,
Ticket office, IT Clark st., southeast corner of Randolph,
and 10 Lonal-st., corner of Mailtean.

Chicago, Kanas City and Denser Short Line, via Louis-ana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alim and S. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Saddense, bridge. Picitet Offices: At Depot, and IE Nandalphot Kannas City and Denver Fast Ex. 1 cop. m. 2 for n. m. Kanar City Express. 2 for n. m. 4 for n. m. 4 for n. m. 5 fo CHITAGO. MILWATINEE & SC. PAIR RAILWYY.

Depot fost of Lake-st, and foot of Teenty-second-st. Total agent, 131 Randolph-st., near Clark. ### Care A New Orleans Ex #155 m. #255 m. #255

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILRAM.

City offices, 62 Clearkest. (Sherman-Homes), and 78 Comp.

Sity, owner Maddison.

Learn.

L

THE CRO

Additional Reports from

Other Counties Heard F ana and Oh

Along the Line of the No

Prospects Favorable, Falling Off in

NORTHWESTERN E.

Morrison, June 27.—On hamount sown as compared with about same; wheat, little means are prospects—Good.

Rockyord, June 27.—On hamount sown a last year—about the same. Property of the same of the sa

Prospects—Corn, above the average of the corn, all., June 27.—On han ests, 10 cars; wheat, none. last year. Prospects—Corn wheel, light.

CLINTONVILLE, Ill., June 1 hand. Prospects—Good.

BELOIT, June 27.—On han oats, 5,000; wheat, 2,600. A sombared with last year—Corn, whest, one-fifth more; cats, Prospects—Full crops.

Woodworth, June 27.—Amor pared with last year—Rather is very good.

Orboon, June 27.—On han oats, 3,00; wheat, 8,000. Amor pared with last year—Same. Pr Good; wheat and oats. Same or Chemwic, June 28.—On hand sown as compared with last year—1,000; oats, 5,000; wheat, 500. as compared with last year—Comois; wheat, about the same cent more. Prospects: Corn, 4 almost haif crop; oats, full crop Madnonia, June 27.—On han oats, 4,000; wheat, 400. Prospe wheat, poor; oats, good.

Tootvile, June 27.—On han oats, 4,000; wheat, 600. Amou pared with last year—Same. I better.

Wannakie, June 27.—On han

WANNAKEE June 27.—On han Prospects—Corn, good; wheat, good.
Lopt, June 27.—On hand—Co 1,000; wheat, 2,000. Amount a with last year—Corn and oa one-fourth more. Prospects wheat, far; oats. very good.
Minnesota Junction, Wis, hand—Corn, none; oats, no amount sown compared with and oats, same; wheat one-fif pects—Corn, good for large cropoor, will be one-quarter belowill fall below average.

Elror, June 27.—On hand Amount sown as compared with Prospects—Corn, good; wheat oats, fair.

Prospects—good.
CRESTER, June 27.—No grain sown, about the same as last ye Corn, fair; wheat, good; cats, KAUKAUNA, June 27.—No grain pects good.
WATERTOWN, June 27.—No Amount sown, less than last ye Corn, not very promising; whe fair.
CLUSTON JUNCTION Wis June

Amount sown, less than last year Corn, not very promising; whe fair.

CLINTON JUNCTION, Wis., Junce Corn. 10 cars; oats, 15 cars; Acreage as compared with last; fifths less; wheat, right hast; fifths less; oats, 1,500; wheat, 8,56 Good.

RENOSHA, June 27.—On hand sorn and oats, none. Acreage year. Prospects—Good.

REEDSBUEG, June 27.—On cais; corn and oats, none. 100 more than last year. Prospects—Good.

MERRIKAC, June 27.—Ob hands; 600; wheat, hally winter-killed.

MERRIKAC, June 27.—Ob hands; 600; wheat, half s crop; oats
ONALASKA, June 27.—On handered with last year. Prospects—Corn, good; wheat, larg MAIN CITY, June 27.—On handern and oats, none. Acreage year. Prospects—Corn, good class; oats, good.

BARABOO, June 27.—On handene; wheat, 6,000, for flour, pared with last year—Corn, 10 wheat, 5 per cent less; oats, —Fair.

WEST MENASHA, June 27.—On handene; wheat, 6,000, for flour, pared with last year—Corn, 10 wheat, 5 per cent less; oats, —Fair.

WEST MENASHA, June 27.—On handwhat, 350; oats, none. Prospeter.

VAIL, June 27.—On handene; wheat wheat excepted handene.

MALONE, June 27.—On has wheat, 350; oats, none. Prospeter.

VAIL, June 27.—On band-none; wheat, one car load. Acro with last vear—Corn, one-four ene-third more; oats, one-four pects—Fair.

ARADIA, June 27.—On hand none; wheat, 700. Acrasge, as last year—Corn, two-thirds mo than double; oats, more thand a Good.

FAIRYAY, June 27.—On hand wheat and oats, none. Acres with last year—Corn, more; whore. Prospects—Good.

ANER, June 27.—On hand—Co and oats none. Acress with last year—Corn, one-fifth more; wheats 1,300; wheat, 4,000. Acres with last year—Corn, one-tent mestenth less; oats, double, good.

ONTARIO, June 27.—On hand wheat and oats, none. Acress with last year—Corn, one-fifth more. Prospects—Ord.

STATE CENTER, June 27.—On handwheat and oats, none. Acress with last year—Corn, one-diffusion; oats, none; wheat, 8,0 compared with last year—Corn, one-diffusion; oats, none. Acress with last year—Corn, one-diffusion; oats, none. Acress one-mand wheat and oats none. Acress one-mand with last year—Orn hand—Compared with last year—Orn hand—Compared with last year—Corn, one-tent less; wheat, 600; oats, 1,200. Acress of cats, some. Prospects—Watkins, June 27.—On handwheat, 600; oats, none. Acress with last year—Corn, some; wheat, 600; oats, none. Acress with last year—Corn, some; wheat, 600; oats, none. Acress with last year—Corn, some; wheat, 600; oats, some. Prospects—Watkins, June 27.—On handwheat, 600; oats, some. Prospects—Watkins, June 27.—On handwheat, 900.

EDAT EVENING, June 90

panientra.

sgon, \$1.37\(\sigma\); Grand Haven,

\$1.20\(\sigma\); Parientral Haven,

\$1.50\(\sigma\); Parientral Haven,

\$1.50\(\sigma\); The offerings were
demand from any source,

1000 to choice boards,

common do, \$3.00(11.00;

39.00; Tath, \$1.75; shingles,

Prices are repeated, as follows:

\$50,00 (335,00 abs.).

47.00 (350,00 abs.).

\$30,00 (350,00 abs.).

\$40,00 (350,00 abs.).

\$60,00 (350,00 abs.).

\$10,00 (320,00 abs.).

\$10,00 (360,00 abs.).

\$10,00 (360, 14.00 @14.00 ml 4.00 ml 4.00 ml 4.00 ml 4.00 ml 4.200 ml 4.000 ml 4.200 ml 4.000 ml

TIME TABLE, ARTURE OF TRAINS

EAT WESTERN RAILETAND and foot of Twenty-second-st. southeast corner of Randolph, Madison. Leave. | Arrive. 5:00 a. m. 7:35 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 7:35 p. m. 5:00 p. m. 10:20 a. m. 10:20 a. m. 7:5:00 p. m. 7:5:20 a. m. 9:00 a. m. * 8:00 p. m. + 9:00 p. m. * 6:30 s. m. 9:00 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. | * 6:30 a. m. | * 6:30 a

Lease. Arrive. d Ex. 9.26 a. m. 8:10 p. m. n Ex. 4:30 p. m. 4:20 p. m. ation. 4:30 p. m. 9:30 a. m a Sf. Paul, Raft Way,
n'and Canal-sis. Protei Office
Sherman House, and at Depole.

rie du S:00 a. m. "11-00 a. * 8:00 a. m. *11:00 a. m 4 9:30 p. m. 2 6:45 a. Me

8.15 a. m. 8.10 p. m. 7.20 a. m. 8.15 p. m. 7.20 a. m. 8.10 p. m. 7.20 a. m. 8.10 p. m. 7.20 a. m. 9.15 p. m. 7.20 a. m. 9.15 p. m. 7.20 a. m. 9.25 a. m. 4.50 p. m. 9.25 a. m. 4.50 p. m. 9.25 a. m. n & UUIVCY RAIL 7717.

idiana-as., and Sisteenth-A.,

. Picket offices, No. 19 Clark

d as deputs. Leave. Arrive. Pan (19:00 a. m. 2:05 p. m. 19:00 a. m. 2:74 b. a. m. 19:00 a. m. 2:74 b. a. m. 19:00 a. m tion 140 a. m. 17:15 a. m. 15:15 a. m. 15:15 p. m. 17:15 a. m. 17:

D Lyane. | Arrive. 10:15 a. m. \$2:15 p. m.

10:15 a. m. \$2:15 p. m.

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10:16 a. m. \$2:15 p. m.

10:16 a. m. \$2:15 p. m.

10:16 p. m. \$6:20 a. m.

10:16 p. m. \$6:20 a. m.

20:16 p. m. \$6:15 a. m.

20:16 p. m. \$6:15 a. m.

20:10 a. m. \$1:20 p. m.

11:160 p. m. \$5:00 a. m.

10:100 p. m. \$5:00 a. m. and Kingio-sts. and Kingio-sts. NNETT Gen. Page. Agent D & PACIFIC RAILRDAD and Sherman ste. Nichol estate

Leave, drrive; on Re *10:15 a. m. * 2:20 p. m. *5:30 p. m. * 2:20 a. m. *10:00 p. m. 1 6:30 a. m. ngest engaged and most suc-ty in the special treatment of Special Diseases. Diseases po-sured. Invalids provided with attendance, &c. Send 2 stamps distance treated by mail. DR. SHIPP, Van Buren-st., near Clark Nerrous, and Special Dis-Diseases of Woman specific only physician in the city that patient is curved. Call or write, rese. Patients treated at a dis-ntial.

Dr. Kean RE-ST., CHICAGO, by or by mail, free of charge seases. DR. J. KEAN is the be warrante ourse or as page 3. In 1 Manage from 5 to 1

THE CROPS Additional Reports from Illinois, Iowa, and Michigan.

Other Counties Heard From in Indiana and Ohio. Along the Line of the Northwestern and

Michigan Southern Railroads. Prospects Favorable, with a Slight Falling Off in Wheat.

Immense Yield of Fruits Promised.

NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Amount sown as compared with last year—Corn about same; wheat, little more; oats about about same; when, here more; cats about same. Prospects—Good.

*Mocryonb, June 27.—On hand—Corn 10,000.

wheat 5,000. Amount, sown as compared with
last year—about the same. Prospects—Good.

Harren, June 27.—On hand—Corn 10,000,
oats 2,000, wheat 200. Amount sown as compared with last year—Corn about the same;
whest and oats more. Prospects—Corn good; wheat and oats suffering for rain.
Heatol, Ill., June 27.—On hand—Wheat, 350;

bas vest. Lil., June 27.—On hand—Corn, 15,-Anoria, Iil., June 27.—On hand—Corn, 10,00; wheat, 4,000; oats, none. Acreage—Same
s last year. Prospects—Good.
STERIESO, Iil., June 27.—On hand—Core, 150,000; oats, 10,000; wheat, none. Acreage—
Corn and wheat, one-third more; oats, same.
Prospects—Corn, above the average; wheat and prespects—Corn, above the average; wheat and sais, good.
Lon, Ill., June 27.—On hand—Corn, 19 cars;
Lon, Ill., June 27.—On hand—Corn, 19 cars;
sats, 16 cars; wheat, none. Acreage—Same as lest year. Prospects—Corn and oats, good;
theat, light.
CLINTONVILLE, Ill., June 27.—No grain on
Prospects—Good.

band. Prospects—Good.
BELVIDERS, Ill., June 27.—On hand—No grain.
Accesse—same as last year. Prospects—Good.
ALDER, Ill., June 27.—On hand—No grain.
Accesse—same as last year. Prospects—Good
Dixon, June 27.—Prospects—Excellent. wheat

DIRON, June 27.—Prospects—Excellent. wheat specially.

Wisconsin.

Briott, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 13,000; sats, 3,000; wheat, 2,000. Amount sown as sompared with last year—Corn, one-third more; sheat, one-fifth more; oats, one-third less. Prospects—Full crops.

Woodworth, June 27.—Amount sown as compared with last year—Rather less. Prospects—vey good. June 27.—On hand—Corn, 1,200; oats, 3,00; wheat, 8,000. Amount sown as compared with last year—Same. Prospects: Corn—dood; wheat and oats—Same complaint of bugs. Christof, June 28.—On hand—None. Amount sown as compared with last year—Same. Prospects: "good now."

Hanard Junction, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 1,000; oats, 5,000; wheat, 500. Amount sown as compared with last year—Corn, 10 per cent more. Prospects: Corn, full crop; wheat, shout the same; oats, 10 per cent more. Prospects: Corn, full crop; wheat, shout the same; oats, 10 per cent more. Prospects: Corn, full crop; wheat, shoot; wheat, 400. Prospects—Corn, 5,000; oats, 4,000; wheat, 400. Prospects—Corn, 4,000; oats, 1,000; wheat, 600. Amount sown as compared with last year—Same. Prospects—Never better.

Wannaker, June 27.—On hand—Wheat, 2,000, pages—Corn, oats, wheat, medium; oats.

WANNAKE, June 27.—On hand—Wheat, 2,000. Prospects—Corn, good; wheat, medium; cats, good.

Lon, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 2,000; cats, 1,000; wheat, 2,000. Amount sown as compared with last year—Corn and cats, same; wheat, me-fourth more. Prospects—Corn, good; sheat, fair; cats. very good.

Minnesora Junction, Wis., June 27.—On hand—Corn, none; cats, none; wheat, 560. Amount sown compared with last year—Corn and cats, same; wheat one-fifth more. Prospects—Corn. good for large crop; wheat, rather poor, will full below syverage.

Ethor, June 27.—On hand—Wheat, 500. Amount sown as compared with last year—Same. Prospects—Corn, good; wheat, never better; sais, fair.

80; cata, 1,500; wheat, 3,500. Prospects—Good.

ERNORIA, June 27.—On hand—Wheat, 2,000; coru and cata, none. Acreage—more than last year. Prospects—Good.

REEDBURG, June 27.—On hand—Wheat, 2 cars; corn and cata, none. Acreage—Wheat, 100 more than last year. Prospects—Corn, very tavorable; spring wheat, do.; cata, do.; winter—wheat, badly winter-killed.

MERRIMAC, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 1,500; cata, 600; wheat, 1,000. Acreage—More than last year. Prospects—Good.

Lawrence, June 27.—On hand—None. Prospects—Corn, yeary good; wheat, half a crop; cata, good.

ONALASKA, June 27.—On hand—Wheat, 5,000; corn sod cata, none. Acreage—Same as last year. Prospects—Corn, good; wheat, first-class; cata, good.

Baraboo, June 27.—On hand—Corn and cate, hone; wheat, 6,000, for flour. Average as compared with last year—Corn, 10 per cent more; wheat, 5 per cent less; cata, same. Prospects—Fair.

West Menasha, June 27.—On hand—None. Acreage—Ahout the same as last year. Prospects—Good.

Malonz, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 5,000;

Malonz, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 5,000; wheat, 350; cats, none. Prospects—Never bet-

variety, 350; oats, none. Prospects—Never betier.

Valt. June 27.—On hand—Corn and oats,
sone; wheat, one-car load. Acreage, as compared
with last year—Corn. one-fourth more; wheat,
me-third more; oats, one-fourth more. Prospects—Fair.

ABCADIA June 27.—On hand—Corn and oats,
about wheat, 700. Acreage, as compared with
hast year—Corn, two-thirds more; wheat, more
than double; oats, more than double. Prospects

Good.

JARRAY June 27.—On hand—Corn 10.000.

Good.
FARIFAT, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 12.000; that and oata none. Acreage as compared with last year—Corn, more; wheat, same; oats, one. Prospects—Good.
Anta, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 25.000; wheat ad oats none. Acreage as compared with last lear—Corn, ene-fifth more; wheat, same; oats, sea-fifth more. Prospects—Over the average.
Marriant, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 9,200; ats, 1,300; wheat, 4,000. Acreage as compared with last year—Corn, one-tenth more; wheat, masternath less; oats, double. Prospects—All pod. pod, or an experiment of the control of the control

ma; cals, one-third less. Prospects—Extra rood.

87178 CENTER, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 1,000; cals, none; wheat, 8,000. Acreage as compared with last year—Corn, one-fifth more; wheat, one-sixth more. Prospects—Very good. CLARROG, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 10,000; what and cats none. Acreage—About the same a last year. Prospects—Good.

Tana, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 1,200; wheat, 1,000; cats, 1,200. Acreage compared with last rear—Corn, one-tenth less; wheat, three-tenths more; cats, same. Prospects—Good.

WATKINS, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 600; wheat, 600; cats, none. Acreage as compared with last year—Corn, same; wheat, moderate; same and cats, wheat, fears. Acreage, as compared with last year—Corn, one-half more; wheat, one-mithlast year—Corn, one-half more; wheat, one-mithlast year—Corn, one-half more; wheat, one-

half more; oata, same. Prospects—Very good. Palo, June 27.—On hand—Corn and oata, none; wheat, \$ 105 cars. Acreage—All double that of last year. Prospects—Wheat and corn, better than last year; oata, not so good.
CEDAR RAPIDS, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 10,000; wheat, 8,000; oata, none. Acreage, compared with last year—Corn, one-third more; wheat, same; oata, one-third more. Prospects—Good.
CHELSEA, June 27.—On hand—Orn and oata, none; wheat, 5,000. Acreage—Same as last year. Prospects—Good.
CALAMUS, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 3,500; oats, 200; wheat, 350. Acreage—Same as last year. Prospects—Good.
LISBON, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 3, cars; wheat, 4 cars; oats, 1 car. Acreage as compared with last year—Corn, asme; wheat and oats, more. Prospects—Good.
WHEATLAND, June 27.—On hand—None. More caus and wheat sown than last year. Prospects—Corn, full crop; wheat, three-fourth crop; oats, full crop; barley, one-half crop.
La Moller, June 27.—On hand—Corn, none; oats, 60g; wheat, 700. Acreage as compared with last year—Corn, more; wheat, about the same as last year. Prospects—Good.
BELLE PLAIN, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 8,000; oats, 10,000; wheat, 4,000. Acreage as compared with last year—Corn, more; wheat, about the same; oats, less. Prospects—Good.
MISSOURT VALLEY, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 20,000. Amount sown as compared with last year—Corn, energith more; wheat, one-sixth more; oats, same. Prospects—Corn at present good; wheat and oats, almost a total failure on account of grasshoppers, "which may yet take the corn."
MORINGONA, June 27.—Amount sown as compared with last year—About the same. Prospects—Corn, nere wheat, none-sixth more; oats, same. Prospects—Corn, a heavy harvest.
MECHANICSVIELE, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 1,000. Amount sown as compared with last year—More. Prospects—Corn, not so good; wheat and oats, enter.
Shoppiers, June 27.—Amount sown as compared with last year—More. Prospects—Corn, for years, year

good.

Bertram, June 27.—Amount sown as compared with last year—Same. Prospects—Good.

DEWITT, June 27.—On hand—Corn, 75,000;
oats, 2,000; wheat, 5,000. Amount sown as compared with last year—Corn and wheat, one-fourth more; oats same. Prospects—Good.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Main Line, Michigan Division.

Main Line, Michigan Division.

Elkhaet, June 27.—The wheat-crop will be a little above the average in this section. Corn good. Oats and hay, light. Fruit-crop promising quite as good as two years ago.

Bristol, June 27.—Prospect for wheat, corn, apples, peaches, grapes, and other fruits—Seldom equaled. Hay about two-third crop. But little barley and oats raised.

MICHIGAN.

White Prozon, June 27.—Wheat looking better than for several years. Corn, potatoes, and fruit ooking fine, and promise a fair crop. The yield of hay and oats will be light.

STURGIS, June 27.—Wheat never looked better. Corn-crop will be large. Hay, first crop, medium. Oats light. Potato-crop will be larger than for years. Prospect of large crop of fruit of all kinds.

BUER OAK, June 27.—Wheat, fine prospect. Corn looks fine. Oats, fair. Cannot say about fruit.

Bronson, June 27.—Prospects for wheat, corn, and oats are good. Hay light. Fruit fair.

COLDWATER, June 27.—The prospects at present are favorable for large crops of wheat, corn, and oats. Hay, light. Fruit of all kinds abundant.

QUINCY, June 27.—Wheat, corn, and oats look

and cats. Hay, light. Fruit of all kinds abundant.

QUINCY, June 27.—Wheat, corp, and cats look well. Hay short; about half a crop. Fair prospect for peaches, and other fruits are good.

ALLENS, June 27.—Wheat, corp, and cats looking fine. Hay light. Apples reported about half a crop. Peaches and small fruits above the average.

JONESVILLE, June 27.—Wheat and corp are good. Oats only fair. Peaches somewhat injured by hail-storm. Small fruits promise large yield.

HILLEDALE, June 27.—Prospects for crops in this vicinity are excellent. There will be an

Amount sown as compared with last year—Same. Prospects—Corn, good; wheat, never better; eas, fair.

SERLIA, June 27.—Amount sown as compared with last year—Corn, one-third more; wheat, one-fourth more; oats, one-third more. Prospects—Corn, medium; wheat and oats, good.

JOHNSON CREEK, June 27.—Amount sown as compared with last year—Corn, one-tenth more; wheat, two-tenths more; oats, one-tenth less. Prospects—good.

CHESTER, June 27.—No grain on hand. Acress sown, about the same as last year. Prospects—Corn, fair; wheat, good; oats, good.

KAUKAUNA, June 27.—No grain on hand. Prospects good.

WATERIOWN, June 27.—No grain on hand. Amount sown, less than last year. Prospects—Corn, not very promising; wheat and oats, very fair.

CLATTON, June 27.—Wheat and hay promise fair. Corn and oats good. Apples middling. Small fruits in abundance.

ADRIAN, June 27.—Prospect for wheat above the average. Corn, hay, and oats look well. Fruit prospect said to have been never better than at present.

BUISSPIELD, June 27.—Prospect for wheat, and hay short.

OTTAWA LAKE, June 27.—Wheat light. Oats and corn good. Apples small crop. Peaches good.

OHIO.

SEVENYILLE, June 27.—Wheat and corn are good. Oats only fair. Peaches somewhat ingoed. Oats only fair. Oat

good.

SYLVANIA, June 27.—Wheat about two-thirds crop. Corn half crop. Oats good. Hav very light. Appearances at present indicate full crop of potatos.

Air-Line Division.

OHSO.

HOLLAND STATION, June 27.—Wheat, three-quarter crop. Corn looking fine. Hay average crop. Potatoes poor prospect. Fruit good.

Swanfor, June 27.—Wheat, cats, corn, and hay fair crop. Fruit extra good.

DELTA, June 27.—Wheat, cats, and corn promise average to foil crops. Hay improved by late rains. Fruit fair. Peaches give promise of more fruit than for several years past.

WAUSAU, June 27.—Wheat will be about a two-thirds crop. Larger area than usual of cats sown; crop will be very large. Corn will be as good as we ever had in this vicinity, and the breadth planted is very large. Hay rather light. Prospects for all kinds of fruit good.

ARCHIBALD, June 27.—Wheat average crop. Corn indications good. Hay and cats very good. Fruits of all kinds better than for years previous. Air-Line Division.

ARCHIBALD, June 27.—Wheat about two-thirds crop. Corn and potatoes promise a fair crop. Oats very heavy. Hay light. Appples a poor crop. All other fruits abundant.

BRYAN, June 27.—Wheat about one-half crop. Hay an average crop. All other kinds of grain and all kinds of fruit, more than average.

EDGEBTON, June 27.—Wheat looking well-considering the hard winter; prospect for about half crop. Corn, oats, and potatoes, in fine condition, and promise an abundant yield. Hay, except clover, in good condition, and promises a good yield. Peaches, and all small fruit, an abundant yield.

BUILER, June 27.—Wheat, about a half crop; corn and cats, an average crop: hay, light. Fruit of all kinds give a good prospect.

WATERICO, June 27.—Wheat will not be over half a crop; corn, oats, and hay, a good prospect. The probability is there will be a good supply of all kinds of fruit in this vicinity.

CORUNNA, June 27.—Wheat not over one-third crop. Oats and corn excellent. Hay one-third crop. Apples, average. Cherries, half crop. Peaches in abudance.

KENDALLYHLLS, June 27.—The prospect for the wheat crop is good. Corn, full crop. Hay, better than usual. Potatoes, fair. Apples, nearly an average. All other fruit light.

BINNFIRID, June 27.—Wheat promises to be a full crop. A large breadth of corn planted and looking well. Oats, an average crop. Hay short. Apple crop does not promise well. Peaches, moren the average. Cherries short. Other small fruit a usual crop.

Ligonier, June 27.—Prospect favorable for a large crop of wheat, oats, and corn. Never was better. Peaches will be plenty. Other fruit not more than enough for home use. Hay light. Potatoes promise better than for many years. Goshen, June 27.—Wheat medium, killed badly on the clay. Corn is late, stands well, and many expect a fair crop. Oats an average. Hay very good. Apples about half a crop. Peaches the best we have had for many years. Small fruits very large crops.

A Forty-two Mile Street.

The decision to call Shawmut avenue, from Roxbury, Washington street, gives that name to the entire line of street running from Haymarket square to Dedham, a distance of some 10 or ket square to Dedham, a distance of some 10 or 11 miles. Now, if the towns through which the Bristol County turapike runs from Dedham to Providence, R. k., will adopt the same name for the portions lying within their respective limits, it will give us a street bearing the same name from Boston to Providence—a distance of 42 miles. We commend the suggestion to the authorities of the towns of Dedham, Norwood, Waipole, Sharon, Foxboro', Wrentham, Attleboro', Pawtucket, and to our sister city of Providence. And if they then would see that it is kept in good condition, and would beautify it by setting out shade-trees, we could challenge the world to show so long and so handsome an avenue as this would be.

Prom the New York Sum.

Mr. Casper Fisher, who lives on the mountain near Elieuville, N. Y., having taken a young wife, was visited on Saturday evening last week by what the Elieuville Journal styles a "akimmelton" party. They kept up a lively din with tin horns and pans, shot-guus, etc., until the bride at last put her head out of a window above and inquired if shey "hadn't made racket enough." At this, one of the party, stepping under the window, shot point blank at the bride. Then they fied. The lady, who was nearly killed, was shot in the mouth. Six of her teeth were carried away, and they, with the wad, were driven futo her tongue. She lost at least two quarts of blood. The whole front of the house is scarred with gun-shot.

MARINE.

Port of Chienge, June 27:

Stmr Corons, St. Joseph, sundries,
Prop Lake Breeze, Benton Harbor, sundries,
Prop Skylark, St. Joseph, imber,
Sum Sneboygan, Manicowce, sundries,
Schr Magic, Two Rivers, lumber,
Barge C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber,
Barge C. O. D., Muskegon, lumber,
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber,
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber,
Prop Monitor, South Haven, hark,
Prop Menomines, Muskegon, sundries,
Schr Pitrim, Ladington, wood,
Schr A. Frederich, St. Paul's Pier, wood,
Schr A. Frederich, St. Paul's Pier, wood,
Schr A. Frederich, St. Paul's Pier, wood,
Schr City of Milwakee, Muskegon, lumber,
Schr H. D. Moors, Muskegon, lumber,
Schr Heisen, Muskegon, lumber,
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber,
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, lumber,
Schr Wentles, Muskegon, lumber,
Schr Holine, Muskegon, lumber,
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber,
Schr Fondiss, Bay City, salt.
Schr Geo, Steele, Traverse City, wood,
Prop Waverly, Buffale, sundries,
Prop Plymouth, Buffale, sundries,
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber,
Schr North Star, Pentwater, lumber,
Schr N. H. Ferry, White Lake, lumber,
Schr Densen, Manistee, lumber,
Schr Belberown, Badger City, telegraph poles,
Schr Gunden, Erie, coal,
Schr A. Keith, Clieveland, coal,
Schr J. P. Ward, Muskegon, lumber,
Schr J. P. Ward, Muskegon, lumber,
Schr J. F. Ward, Muskegon, lumber,
Schr J. R. Schinner, Muskegon, lumber,
Schr J. A. Holmes, Ludington, lumber,
Schr J. A. Holmes, Ludington, lumber,
Schr J. A. Holmes, Ludington, lumber, Port of Chicago, June 271 Apple crop does not promise well. Peaches, moren the average. Cherries short. Other smail fruit a usual crop.

LIGONIER, June 27.—Prospect favorable for a large crop of wheat, cats, and corn. Never was better. Peaches will be plenty. Other fruit not more than enough for home use. Hay light. Potatoes promise better than for many years.

Goshem, June 27.—Wheat medium, killed badly ou the clay. Corn is late, stands well, and many expect a fair crop. Oats an average. Hay very go.d. Apples about half a crop. Peaches the best we have had for many years. Small fruits very large crops.

Main Line Indians Division.

Main Line Indians Division.

BURDICK'S, June 27.—Prospects in this vicin--

THE CHICAGO DALLY TRIBUNE: MONDAY.

Ity may vary good for wheat, corp, and other general control of the property of the proper

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

FORT HURON, June 37.—2:15 p. m.—Passed Down—Props Rocket, Dean Richmond, George King; schrs Wilbur, Superior.

UF—Props Japan, Empire State, Vienna with Verona; schrs Milan U. S. Grant, Asa Childs.

Wind southwest, weather fine.
FORT HURON, Mich., June 27.—Evening—Passed Down—Schrs Chenango, Java.

UF—Schrs James B. Benliy, Orphan Boy, Fayette, Brown, Two Fannies, Morea, Martin, F. Merill, Harvest Home, W. B. Allen, J. B. Merrill, Ononta, Nelson; barks Nelson, Ogarità, S. B. Pomeeoy; prop Sparta, with Helena.

Vessels Passed Detreit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 27.—Passed Up—Props Mary
Jarecki, Fisk; barks Pomeroy, Maris Martin, Two
Fannics, Nelson, Ogarita; shrs J. B. Merrill, Onconta, Nelan, Seston, King Steters, Bentley, Orphan Boy,
Fayette Brown, Morell, Harvest Höms, Gen. Grant,
Asa Childs, W. B. Allen.
Passed Down—Props Maine, City of New York,
Fountain City, Raiseigh and consort, Cuba, Dubuque
and barges, Bay City and barges, Tempest and barges.

Wind—Kast, light.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

ORIGAGO.

Some of the "oldest inhabitants" state that the past week has been the hottest for the last ten years. The wind most of the time came from the south and southwast, causing business at the docks to come almost to a standatill. Dock-wollopers and river-rats were nowhers to be seen, they having retired to their holes until ft becomes cooler.

—The lumber fleet continues to come straggling in one by one. Should the wind become more favorable, the river will be crowded to its utmost capacity, most of the vessels being overdue. About eight cargos of lumber remained at the market last evening.

—Last Friday the Corons of Goodrich's Line, arrived here from St. Joseph, Mich., with nearly 8,000 cases of strawbarries. The price obtained in this city on Saturday was 10 to 12 cents a quart.

—The Detroit Fost says: "It is reported that the Captains of twelve propellers belonging to the Mechants' Canadian Line, running between Lake Ontario ports and Chicago, have received strict orders not to pass a schooner that wishes to be towed. Non-compliance with this order will cost a Captain his situation. The prop Argyle took the schre Bessie Barwick, McRas, and Laura, all Canadian Behooners. down yesterday.

ELSEWHERE.

The first crib in the construction of the harbor of refuge at Sand Beach was successfully sank last Thursday morning. It is in 22 feet of water and contains about 300 cords of stone. The weather being favorable, the contractor propose sinking one weekly through the summer, thus giving the protection of more than 1,000 feet of breakwater for the coming fall. favorable, the contractors propose sinking one weekly through the summer, thus giving the protection of more than 1,000 feet of breakwater for the coming fall.

Mr. J. P. Clark is about to build a new propeller for Pridgeon's Sarnia Lina. The following will be her dimensions: Length of keel, 20 feet; length over all, 238 feet; beam, 36 feet, depth of hold in shealest place, 18 feet. Her cost will be about \$100,000, and she is expected to be ready for service at the opening of navigation next season.

—At no other point on the lakes is there such ample provision made for the attendance upon wrecked vessels or shipping in distress as at the Port of Detroit. Steam pumps, submarine divers, and wrecking-vessels, with abundant lighters, are kept in constant readiness, and a call made at this time would meet with a response from half-a-dozen different parties. —Detroit Free Press.

—Capt. Joseph Nicholson, of Detroit, has gone to Milwaukes in the interest of the underwriters. He will examine the schr sames Platt, which went ashors some time ago on the North Fox. Lake Hichigan, was gotten off and towed to Milwaukee, and placed in the hands of the underwriters as a loss.

—The sturr Maine, of the Central Vermont Line, bound down, arrived at Port Huron yesterday in a disabled condition, having, while on Lake Huron, broken her cylinder-head and cross-head, which will delay her a few days for repairs. The Maine cleared from Chicago on the 22d inst., for Ogdensburg, with 10,000 but of corn and 100 bris of four. She will be taken to Detroit for repairs.

—The mammoth double stern prop Amazon, which was launched from Capt. Turner's yard, at Trenton, a year ago, and went ashore last fall, and was at times given up as utterly lost, has at last been rescued, and left Point st. Ignace on the 25th.

—There are ten iron steamers employed in the merchant service on the lakes, aggregating upwards of 10,001 tons carrying capacity. They all ply between Buffalo and Chicago in the freighting of four and grain. The first of these, the Mer

brig Mechunic has recently passed Detroit, closely followed by one of the new Levinthana. Twenty years ago the arrived of this vessel at studiels, with a stage of 15,000 buthels of a general formation of the stage of 15,000 buthels of a general following the stage of the stage of the play of buntles. On the stage of the stage of the play of buntles. On the stage of the stage of the play of buntles. On the stage of the

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO BENT-HOUSES-NOS. 574, 645, 647, 828,

Michigan av.

Wabsah av.

Wabsah av.

Storth Hornest.

Storth Horgan at.

West Lake-st.

West Lake-st.

Storth Horgan at.

Storth Horgan av.

Rent low to good tenants.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-TWO PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, front and rear, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in fine private house; reasonable terms. Call at 370 Wabashav.

TO RENT-CHEAP-US AND 137 EAST WASHING-ton-st., nicely furnished rooms. Enquire from 27.

TO RENT-ROOMS-378 STATE-ST., OVER PEKIN Tea Company's store, to gentlemen, first-class rooms furnished or unfurnished. Cellage is feet, building brick, with modern improvements.

TO RENT-NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite, for gentlemen only. Best location in the city and low it rents. 28 South Olark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT STORES, OFFICES, &C. STORE 201
South Clark-si.
Basement 2225 South Clark-st.
Basement 2225 South Clark-st.
Comeco and sleeping rooms in Reaper. Speed. McCon-

TO RENT-PART OF AN OFFICE; OHEAP. ROOM

100 NeW AND SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR Want work, etc., at HARRIS' safe-manufactory, 28 and 25 kandolph-et. WANTED--TO RENT. WANTED-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM (no board) by a reutleman and wife, for about a week. Address, stating location, etc., L 28, Tribune office,

South Side.

100 THIRDAY... NEAR HARRISON-ST., BRICK per week, with use of piano. Day board, \$4. to \$5.10 per week, with use of piano. Day board, \$4. Sp. 50 PER DAY-GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL, toonth-sts., Chicago. N. W. EDGRE, Proprietor. SEWING MACHINES.

AGENTS WANTED. AGENTS WANTED—SOME GOOD ACTIVE A acrous to sell area raticle to be used in every house-bold. He was Madisones.

A GENT'S WANTED TO SELL JEROME'S A Portable Alers Bell and Door Fartener. Samples, gist. JEROME BURGLAR ALARM CO., 129 La-Salle-ets.

Real Estate and Routing Agent, 67 South Clarket.

TO RENT-BOARDING-HOUSE, VERY CHEAP;
contents will be said for \$150, close to a large job.
Inquirie of J. ELLISUN, boss on the Fulleriena-v. conduit, in the North Division, Chicago, Ill.

TO RENT-slow WEST INDIANA-ST.; LOWER
part S-story house, 4 reoms, water, etc.; pavement
and care on street soon. TRUESDELL & BROWN, the
Fifth-Av.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Omose and sleeping rooms in Reaper, Speed, McCormick and Kentucky Blooks; also at 115, 128 and 126, 129, 229, 349, and 226 South Clarket, Rent low to guod parties.

Real Estate and Renting Agent, I South Clarket, The Real Estate and Renting Agent, I South Clarket, To RENT — TWO SPLENDID STORIES WITH Desembnts, on East Madhson-st., for \$500, worth \$4,000; dir rooms, very oneap. O. L. JENES, 10 Madhson-st.

Miscellaneous:

TO RENT-FREE OF CHARGE, ROOM ON CANAL
1 st., near Madison, say 83:60, to any manufacturers
who can formish shavings for engine. KERR, DAVISON 4 WISICH, 142 Landle-st.

TO RENT-BARN REAR 370 WABASH-AV., SUITable for three horses, two wag us, and living-room;
cheap to good tenant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BOUT ELEVATOR BUCKETS-B. BARTER, INA ventor of the Middlings Purifier, a man of long experiouse in grain and flour, both in England and the United,
States, says that the Rivet Elevator Sucket is undeutecelly the best made in the country. For price and deacrip:ive list send to the Rivet Bucket Co., Office Ia, 68
Washington-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND
miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending to
JONAS GELDER, Loan Office, 428 State-si JONAS GELDER, Loan Omes, 28 State-as ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING BY A sending a letter or calling on H. HARRIS, 102 South Halsted-ats, corner Monroe.

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNTY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Oreat Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 9 Jackson-at.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BE South Clark-at. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

DOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED Accounts adjusted; work requiring an expert solicited. WEBB & TUCKEN, Accountants, Room 5, 183 Madison. CLOTHES - WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS RE-paired. New rolls, \$2 each, \$3.50 a pair; new winger, \$5 and \$5, at H. S. THAYER & OO.'S, 70 West Washington-es. West Washington-st.

West Washington-st.

BB HAPPY?—A GOOD YOUNG
man, ovperienced florist, therein every way educated: can apeak and write five different languages, but is
poor, and cannot get into business for nameeli; would
like to marry a young, well-looking, respectable lady, in
possession of \$2,000 or \$3,000. Deopest secret insured,
It is a well-paying business; in a few years can bring in a
fortune. Please answer this most as soon as possible.

M ANTED—FRESH GOAT MILK FOR A YOUNG
baby. Apply at once at 433 Michigan-av.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACRINE—CITY BRANCH modfice, 172 and 174 Clark, up stairs. Mashines sold on other prices Sewing given if dealine, all kinds of attachments, od. etc., at low prices. Machines repaired. attachments, oil, etc., at few prices. Machines repaired.

ONE IMPROVED SINGER AND TWO GROVER AS Baker machines, late imported, in certest order, for sale below helf price. 128 Chart etc., Room S. Green SEWING MACHINE-PRINCIPAL OF-liper of the price discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 215 South Haistedet, city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, pented, and repaired.

PERSONAL - B. J.: I AM AT THE REI

GITT REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—BRAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS ON Calwoosed Bonlevard and Egan-sv., on long time and at low girlous, but small cash payment required, Tusis look infress, but small cash payment required, and are stated in the first state of the payment required in resident in real cash in the received of the property, and to render this the finest and most fashionable neighborhood south of the city. To those who buy at once a generous discount will be made, and a liberal presit guaranteed if dwaired, so complete it time emiddence of the owner in the present and prespective value of this property. Fellow-broken and prespective value of this property. Fellow-broken and prespective value of this property. Fellow-broken those intending to make a note of this. To those intending to make a note of this. To those intending to make the same and prespective value of this property. Fellow-broken these intending to make a note of this. To those intending to make a note of this. To those intending to make a note of this. To those intending to make a note of this. To those intending to make a note of this first those intending to make a note of this first owner. All the second of the second of this property inducement will be given that could be desired.

FOR SALE—so LOTE IN THE DISTRICT BOUND. of the ALEET CARNE, HE SHOT BARGAIN — ON the country of the same and the

cuthfield. Five year's time, a gare cent. Apply to the owner, Alesirat CRANK, 116 Monroset, 116 Monroset,

TOR SALE OLARENDON HILLS—UNEQUALED A for natural beauty average slevation of 3D feet above the lake; thousands of fruit, deciduous, and evergreen trees, pairs air, paire wister, assural dranape, good school, church privileges, good society, within II miss of the city, and commercial will it by viewly-two trains daily on the C. B. S. Q. R. R. Annual commutation at about several control of the city, and commercial will in the control of the common of the control of the

nice garden and abundant supply of fruit. Fisis, prices, terms, and free transportation to estamine the property, at 73 and 74 Deschunget.

Any party perchasing of us within one week may furnish lister swin plants and specifications, and we will build them houses by payment of a small sum in cash, the remainder physicle in a long term of years.

FOR SALE—100X166 FRET IN EGANDALE, ON Greenwood-ar, covered with choice trees, south of Oak st., at a bargain.

Three lots fries, on Stoney laband boulevard and terrenty-inth-st., near Grand Junoton, at 2800 per lot; easy terms.

dulle on Jefferson-av., Hyde Park, near Oak-st., at a bargain.

Houses at Hyde Park, Kenwood, and Oakiand, for sale on liberal terms, and soms to exchange for other property. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearbon-st.

I. ULRIOH & BOND, 87 Dearbornest.

TOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LABGE LOT AT Clarendon Hills, near depoty price law, seems to suit. It and 74 Dearbornest.

From Sale—Extraor Robinary Opportunity of or cach, one of the finest residences in the town of Hyde Park. Two-story frame, il recome, with lot 60:150, two-story barn, fruit trees and flowers of all kinds, situated on Madison-se, between Fifty-dighth and Fifty-ninth-sts. Address B M, Tribuns office, or see owner on premises.

ninth-sts. Address B 54, Tribune office, or see owner on premises.

INOR SALE—NORTHWESTERN CAR-SHOPS—
Lots, blocks, and acres. WEST CHICAGO LAND CO., 73 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE—100 WILL RUY A LOT AT PARK Hidge, 816 down and 85 a month until paid. One block from depot, property shown free. Cheapest property in market. IRA BROWN, 16 LASalle-st., Room 4.

POR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS IN HYDE Park and vicialty. Also, several pleasant houses and long as from \$4,00 to \$50,000 in the city and in Fyde Park.

OHACE A 18 SLA, 85 Dearborn st. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearbern et.

FOR SALE—CHEAP. ONLY 2000—ONE ACRE AT
Pespialnes, half mile from depot (10 full-kized lots).

C. MILLER, 142 LaSalie-st., Room 4. Shown free.

L'OR SALE—LARGE RESIDENCE IN EGANDALE
(Hyde Park), on Greenwood-st.; all modern improvements, new; fine grounds, with ornamental trees. This
place is offered at a great bargain. ULRICH & BOND,
57 Pearborn et. ff Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-S\(\) ACRES AT BRIGHTON, NEAR
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad, at a bargain.

Five acres corner Seventy-diffinet, and Stony Island
boulevard.

Several tracts on line Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st. POR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN IN AGRE PROP-erty in Cook County, near railroad depot, beautiful grove on it. S. DELAMATER, 55 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED - IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY. Will pay 87,000 to \$12,000 in cash. Astumes a reaconable incumberance. Balance in good, unincumbered payers, W. H. RIOE 4 CO., southbase corner Randoph and Description. Room 1.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID HOAD OR FAMILY BROWN A horse; he stands 13% hands high; he trotted last season, when 4 years of age, in 1:15; he is kind for a lady to drive; fine flowing mane and tall; he fears nothing, and warranted sound and kind in all harness, and is only sold on account of the owner having all health. Apply av 27 Wabash-av.

A T. 34 WABASH-AV., SECOND-HAND CARRINGS and a large stock on band.

A UCTION-AT 35 STATE-ST., OF HORSES AND CARRINGS AND THOMPS AND CARRINGS. OATHERS. CARRINGS AND FIGHTS 15 to 8. ms, by WM. BUTTERS. CARRINGS at private sale.

DARGAINS! BARGAINS!-WE ARE SELLING the finest stock of top and open baggies, slide-seats, phaetons, road wasgons, side bars, etc., in this city, at manufactory cost prices. We make all our own work and warrant the same. Top buggies and phaetons worth \$200 for \$200 to \$255, and all others in proportion. All Chicago wake and warranted. Stream Adams-et. The TOHER & LARKE R.

CURTAINLAUD AUS. SHIFTING-QUARTER CLAR-

A LASEAR.

URTAIN LAUDAUS SHIFFING QUARTER CLARonce, phaetons, bingries, side-bare, cic., etc., at 155
west Washington-at. B.F. MURPHY & CO.

FOR SALE-HEAVY DRAFT HORSE-WRIGHT,
I, 300 lbs., 16% hands high; sound in every particular.
Inquire at 469 Mittebell-at. FOR SALE—A LARGE BLACK HORSE, 6 YEARS Fold, sound and kind; may be seen at 525 West Wash-1' old, sound and kind; may be seen at 528 west wantagions's.

TOR SALE POR CASH HANDSOME "C" SPRING phaston and the most atellah, gentle, and thoroughly reliable ladies' herre in the city. D. F. KENLY, 34 South Water-st.

TOR SALE — A PINE BAY MARE, SUITABLE FOR a lady to drive. 34 South Green-st.

TOR SALE — VERY LOW, OWNER GOING T abroad, double harness, best New York make, suitable for light carriage or buggy; cost, new, \$255. Inquire at Hutchins' Stable, opposite Exposition Building, Michigan-av.

as Hutchins' Stable, opposite Exposition Building, Ruen-gan-av.

NEW WAGONS AND BUGGES OF EVERY DS-scription to trade for second-hand buggies of all kinds at HATHAWAY'S, 60 State-at.

TO EXCHANGE. I HAVE WELL-LOCATED LANDS AND MONRY to trade for a drug store. Address & B C, Box 684, Galesburg, Ill. Galesburg, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE - FOR CHICAGO IMPROVED

Broperty, 35-acre farm in Central Illinois, on 1. C.

R., all under cultivation; sies, 183-acre fruit farm at
Besten Harbor, Mich. GHLBERT & CALDWELL, 308

LASAlle-8t. Benton Harbor, Mich. GILBERT & CALDWELL, 308 LaSalie-8t.

TO EXCHANGE—ACRES, BLOCKS, AND LOTS AT South Englawood or Washington Heights, closs to depot, to archange for good farms or other property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 208 LaSalie-st.

TO EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND LOT, ALSO A two-stery house and tot on Keith-st, for a stock of grockeries, dry goods, or boots and shoes. GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 110 West Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SPLENDID STOCK FARM OF 1 680 acres near Rockford, Ill., a portion in city property, balance on liberal times. KEELER, PLATT & CO., 179 Washington-st., Times Building.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIDENCE IN SAND-Wich, Ill., will exchange for lows lands, located near wich, Ill., will exchange for lows lands, located near B. & M. R. & 100 for stock of merchandies. No incumbrance bought or sold; value \$5,000. GEORGE L. EPPS, Denmark, 18.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONerg, fine oven, handsomely-furnished, well-located
stors, for sale, either whole or half integrest, cash or
trade. Owner otherwise engaged. Room II Methodist
Church Blook.

A STOCK OF GROCKERS AND FIXTURES FOR
asia, fat the Stock-Yards; tent low. Inquire on
Halsted-ets, second door south of Porty-third.

II ENRY KLARTS ELEGANT SALOON FOR SALE,
ONE OF THE FIREST BALOONS, WITH BILLisrds, in the city for sale, corner lasks and Dearborn-siz. Rare chance.

Saloon AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CHRAP.

Saloon AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CHRAP.

CALOUN WILL EULY A HALF INTEREST IN A \$600 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a caddress & South Clark-st., stoom 28.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED WITH FROM \$1,500 TO \$2,000 cash, to start a manufacturing business; lerge city trade established; all cash profits over 100 per esu; sapple articles; best of city references given; no patentights. For further particulars, call on or address A R, 83 botth Hajsted-st. Room 25. of South Hajeted-et., Room 5.

DARTNER WANTED — WITH A CAPITAL OF NOT Isse than 20, 00, to engage in a legitimate business that pays from 20 to 30 per coof and a business that knows no failures. Address 18, Teibane Office.

DARTNER WANTED — A WIDOW OR SINGLE I lady, with capital, to buy my partner's interest, who retires Angust 1. References strakened and interious given. Address JEWELER, Toledo, Ohio. DARTNER WANTED—AN ENROGHTO PERSON with \$200 to join the advertiser in an entire new busi-nes; the best of reference given. Call after it on RNAMEL, B! West Madison-et, up-stairs. LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN-ON MAY 9, A CERTIFICATE OF TEN observed of the St. Louis & Pacific Express Freight Company, dated Jan. II, 1889, No. 127. All persons are bareley warned against purchasing the mans, as I have applied for a new certificate. A. WOUDS.

2.7 REWARD—IF THE PARTIES WHO TOOK A D. 20 cuit of clothes, shirts, &c., from Room 18, 181 (Clark-et., will restart, or give information with the property of the parties of the parties

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST.
Joseph, Mo., one in Des Medicas, lows, very chasp.
Apply 2002. 38 Vices Medicas-et.
FOR SALE—SALOOS FIXTURES AT THE
FORD SALE—SALOOS FIXTURES AT THE
Must be sold.

WANTED-MALE HELP. Bookkeeners, Clerks, Etc.
WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY GOO
salesmen, one Samuer and Party at 10 and
North Clark-st, MARCASR & ROMAN.

WANTED - CIGAR MAKERS - SEVENTY-FIVE good cigar-makers wanted immediately; steady employment, Apply personally, LORD & OUNTINGHAM, MASSEY, KENVON & CO., C. A. SCHADE, Elyria, C. Non-Union mess wanted. O. Non-Union mes wanted.

WANTED—10 TUCK POINTERS Of THE CORNEE good men; want no others.

WANTED—ONE GUOD BARBER; WILL PAY 415 per week. Apply to THUS. H. FIELDS & OU. Morris, Hi.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH—A CUSTOM AND general job-werk man, one that is used to work in this section preferred; a good hand will find steady employment. S. ED. SNOW, Earlville, III.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR INdians. Company work; sure par. Also, fifty for
farms, say-mills, choppers, etc. CHRISTIAN & BING,
I South Clarket., Room I.

I South Clark'st., Room B.

Miscoliameous.

Miscoliameous.

Wanted—A Traveling Salerman to Shill.

Wanted—Men—IP YOU WANT TO DO GOOD

And put for a week in your pockes, we can show you an easy way to do it on 200 to \$100 cash. Send for samples.

Ray 2 od., 164 East Randolph-st., Room 18, Chicago.

Wanted—Men In City And Country.

Wanted—Men In City And Country.

Wanted—A Man Thitt Is NOT Apraid Of hard labor. Apple at 66 South Clinton-st.

Wanted—An Associate who can be an applicate flow, and take charge of business half of the time. Matter Place, 128 South Clinton-st.

Wanted—An Autive Boy. 14 To 18 Years of age, at Hutchingon's Resistant, counce Wabsabar, and Twenty-second-st.

Wanted—A Farm Hand and Tren German Apply WM. N. STANLER. 20 West Randolph st.

Wanted—A GOOD SMART WAITHR AT "Downsted to pick chartes."

Wanted—A GOOD SMART WAITHR AT "Downsted to pick chartes.

Marted—A GOOD SMART WAITHR AT "Downsted to pick chartes."

Marted—A GOOD SMART WAITHR AT "Downsted to pick chartes.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and from, and take care of dining-room for a small family. Good reserves required. Apply at 26 Superior-st.

WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMP'S tent cook, washer and fromer; must have good retreament. Apply at 26 Groveland 'Park, opposite the Chicago University.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD WOMAN cook at Hutchinson's restaurant, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. V cook at Hutchinson's restaurant, comer Wabash-av.
and Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—AT HYANSTON—GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework; to cook, wash, and iron 1st per week;
must be neat and competen. Apply to Mrs. SPAULD.
ING'S, at Evanston, or at 18 Clark-st., with references.
Also murse-girl wanted.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A SWEDISH OR
Norwagian girl to do general housework in a family
of two; must understand croking, washing and ironing;
must speak English. Apply after 9 a. m. at all Norm
Wellis-st., up-steirs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL,
and mone other. Apply at 18 Eldridge-court.
WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL, RO DOOK,
wash, and iron, for good wages. Apply at 7 Cales
work. Apply at 2st North State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE
work. Apply at 2st North State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN. WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK; ON accustomed to the care of children; references required. 366 Michigan av. work at BURCKY & MILAN'S, 167 Madison of

WANTED-NURSE GIRL TO CARR FOR SMALL oblid; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 118 Michigan-av.

WANTED-A WET-NURSE TO COME IN THE USE TO GOME IN WANTED-A WET NURSH, APPLY TO DR. H. A. JOHNSON, No. 4 Sixteenth-st., from 9 to 19. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-SIX PIRST-CLASS waist and vest ironess at Hutchinson's Laundry, see Wabash-av. Best wages in the city.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND A CAPABLE girl to do chamberwork, at 112 North Clark-st.
WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRLS, AT NEVADA Hotel, Wabash-av., between Madlaon and Mon-

Employment Agencies.

Wanted — GREMAN AND SOAND INAVIA

girls for private families, boiels, laundries, city and
country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 50 Milwankes-ar. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Bookinespure. Clarks. &c.

STUATION WANTED—WALE.

Dookinespure. Clarks. &c.

STUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF M.

Well sequestived with the retail crooker, genus for insisting soods and custom tailoring business. where he can be useful to his employer and himself in or out of Chicago. Address B & Tribune office.

STTUATION WANTED—A MODERATE BALAKY is a law office by a young man just greathened from the law school of the University of Wisconsin; greaks the Scandinavian and German languages. and comes well recommended. Address HANPELUH, care Mayer.

Oleson & Wilkinson. 14 East Washington-st.

STUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SHORT. hand writer; have had been experiences as a book-keeper and corresponding eleck. Good selections & Address M LJ, Dubuquis, fa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRRMAN DRUG-gist, thirteen years in business; best of state and city-recommendations given. Address E R., Dr. B. Briard No. 188 South Easted-sts, Chicago.

Miccellaneous,
STUATION WANTED AS ORGANIST BY
Depote the instrument; competent to lead an direct a quartette or chorus choir. Advertiser has gree practical experience; is a composer and arranges highest testimonials. Address H3, Tribune office. Nignest testimonials. Address H 21, Tribuns office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE young man, that understands the training of trotting running, and young horses; country preferred; best of referredors to present and former employers; Chicago and Fresport references. Address JARES, Box 44, Fresport, III.

Domestics.
SITUATION WANTED BY A STRONG, YOUNG German girl to do second work in an American family. Inquire left hask fire-st., basemon a.
SITUATION WANTED—RITHER TO COOK, OR TO do dining-room work; best of references. Apply to-day at 301 Wabashav. CITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL.

Sto de general housework in a small private family
one who understands cooking, washing, and irrening; bee
of city reterence given. Please call at 47 North Marketset

Employment Agents.
CITUATIONS WANTED—PAMILIES IN WANT OP
J. good Scandinarian and German help can be supplied
at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 89 Milleacker 87. FINANCIAL.

CLAIMS AGAINST ALL BANKRUPT INSURANCE
Companies, and Franklin and Scandinavian Banks
wanted, for cash, by J. M. WITHERELL, 180 Dearbornst., Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
Omge, 177 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN THE
City or Cook County. F. C. TAYLOR, 126 Clark-st.
MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN THE
Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1804.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1804.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF 2509 TO 23,000 ON
M Chicago real estate, or on farms in Illinois within
about by miles of Chicago. GEO. W. NEWCOMB. TI
West Madison-st. Office open in foreneon only.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
OTMONICLIEF, Broker, 120 Clark-st., Room 2.

DURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGES AND TREST DURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES AND TRUST deeds bought in sum of \$1,000 to \$16,000; real estate loans made in like amounts. W. M. WILLINER, 120 Le-SMALL SUMS TO LOAN ON HOUSES AND LOTS. \$3.000 TO LOAN, IN ONE SUM, ON CHICAGO Tribues Building.

\$14.000 TO LOAN FOR BORS YEARS ON LATHROP, SI DURATORS -51.

MUSICAL A NRW PIPS-ORGAN, SUITABLE FOR A SMALL church, for sais at a bargain. \$500. W. W. KIM-BALLI, State and Adams-sts.

I'OR SALE-AT RESIDENCE 776 WEST MADISONtest, a superb f-octave piane, carved lags, Agraffa trable, overstrung-bass, and all modern improvements, made by Haines Bros. New York; cost less than a year ago \$475. Will be sold at a mere nominal price, if taken this week. TOR SALE—A SPLENDID HALLETT & DAVIS PIECE OF THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE STATE OF

and to rest. STORY & GAMP, 211 State-st.

NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 6 INDIANA-ST.

Best and obsapest cabinet-organ in America.

Price, 538 and upward. Wholesale and retail at factory.

SECOND-HAND FIANOS, FROM \$100. 70 200;

Secound-hand organs, \$10 to \$105; second-hand melaces, \$1 to \$25. Apply as KIMBALL'S, corner of State and Adams sta.

NITH AMERICAN ORGAN COMPANY, ESTAB
Silphed 25 years; \$6,000 now in use. W. W. KIMBALL, wholesale agent, State and Adams-sts.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT. APPLY AT KIM
SALL'S, 26 to 500 State-st. MACHINERY.

AT KIRK WOOD & DUNKLEP'S, 171 AND 173 LAKE, and botter-shop machinery.

AT KIRK WOOD & DUNKLEP'S, 171 AND 173 LAKE, this standard BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—THE IRON BOOF OF THE COURT House, the Jail, complete or in parts, as required iron girders and columns, the corrugated iron selles, large quantity of I beam iron, I sad it inches with Also briens, well cleaned, and trabble shows, at principal to suit parties building. Apply to TROS, MACKIN, 376 Indians 48.

NAL CARDS. G. OLIN,

Meeting in Janesville to Advocate the Necessity of the Potter Law.

Iowa Grangers Demand the Enforcement of the Iowa Law.

Effect of the Supreme Court Decision upon Railroad-Aid Bonds.

THE POTTER LAW.

CITIZENS' MEETING IN JANESVILLE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 27.—According to revious notice, a meeting was held at the Court-House this afternoon to consult as to the best course to pursue looking to the enforcement of Railroad law. The meeting was alled to order by C. Sexton, and A. Henderson, Beloit, was elected Chairman; Ed. F. Car-enter, of Janesville, Secretary. J. M. Burgess, Sexton, and Russell Palmer were appointed a mmittee on Resolutions. Pending the report

J. B. CASSADAY, sville, said he was a citizen of Wisconsin nd as such wished to see the laws of the State entorced; that no corporation or body of men should be allowed to get above the law. He had no doubt but the law was concitutional. The Legislature had the power to control railroads and other corporations to whom it had granted charters. The Supreme Court of Wis consm has decided all around the question. He wanted justice done both the people and corporations, and if the law was wrong it would be modified, should be enforced to the letter. The question was, Shall we allow these companies to interpret our laws to suit themselves, and obey only what suits them to obey, or shall we insist on obedience to all law? There was but one answer to this question, and that was: Our laws must be obeyed by the corporation as well as by the individual. The people should organize for the right, and unless they did the railroad companies could sure, y defeat them and elect their tools to the next Legislature.

being called, gave a long history of railroad building in the Northwest, he having built the first 100 miles of the Chicago & Northwestern Bailroad, and was President of the same. He told how he had been defrauded of his property by the railroad companies, having at one time owned three-eighths of the harbor privileges of Chicago, and was best out of it by the railroads. He said the railway-paid attorneys tell us when the Legislature attempts to regulate tariffs for their companies they were confiscating its property. This was no more the case than it was for the Legislature to regulate taxes, etc. He thought it the duty of the next Legislature to repeat the charters of these roads who were daily violating the laws of the Stale, thereby rendering themselves hable to the forfeiture of their charters, and let their property revert to the original owners, or be given to honest men, who would run the roads honestly. He said he knew as much or more of the railroad history of Wiscousin than any other one man, and if his health allowed he prepaged to tell history of Wisconsin than any other one man, and, if his health allowed, he proposed to tell some of its secrets to the people of Wisconsin the coming fall from the stump. No one must be elected to office hereafter who is unsound on the railroad question.

the coming fall from the stump. No one must be elected to office hereafter who is unsound on the railroad question.

JOHN M. BURGESS

said Alexander Mitchell, in a letter to Gov. Taylor, said the St. Paul Road had cost over \$38,000 per mile. Every one who knew anything of the history of the road knew it was a barefaced he. Taking into consideration the county bonds, town bonds, city bonds, private subscriptions, farm mortgages, and land grants given to that Company, the total cost of the road was not over \$10,000 per mile. He had been boaten out of some \$3,000 subscribed to this Company, and hundreds of others in Wisconsin were in the same boat, and knew whereof they spoke. These Companies want us to pay 10 per cent on our own money, which he thought rather cheeky. He spoke of the Baltimere & Ohio Railroad costing only \$36,000 per mile, and built almost entirely through a mountainous country, where ing only \$36,000 per mile, and built almost entirely through a mountainous country, where one mile would cost as much to build as five in Wisconsin. The talk of injustice to stockholders is too thin, they never having had any compunctions of conscience when they beat the first stockholders out of every cent they subscribed. They are not as afraid of injustice as they are of justice. He though it every man's duty to prosecute these Companies under the law at every instance, and teach them that the laws of Wisconsin are not to be set aside by any one.

by any one.

After adopting strong resolutions favoring the enforcement of the law, and censuring the railroads for disobeying it, the meeting adjourned

THE IOWA LAW. THE GRANGERS DEMAND ITS ENFORCEMENT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribune.
MUSCATINE. Ia., June 27.—The following letter, addressed to His Excellency, C. C. Carpenter, was unanimously adopted by the County Council of Muscatine to-day:

Council of Muscatine to-day:

10 His Excellency, C. C. Carpenter:

The County Council of the Pairons of Husbandry of Muscatine County would take the present opportunity of expressing their approbation of the determination expressed by your Excellency to enforce the present Railroad law in this State, and hope and trust that you will carry that determination out fully, and with the same spirit in which the law was passed. It appears that there is a plan on foot to render the law inoperative through some technicalities or informalities, by reason of which the Railroad Companies nope to put off the action of the law for another year, and in the meantime keep up the present system of extortion. Now, we would entreat your Excellency to have the law strictly and rigidly carried out, as it represents the wishes and views of the poople, planily expressed by their representatives in the last Legislature, and any steps taken towards evading or procrastinating the operations of that law will be riewed by the people with a great deal of dissacisfaction. The great evils of the day arise, not from the want of good laws, but from the fact that those laws are not enforced. Now, with a sincere wish that your Excellency will enforce promptly and rigidly the laws regulating the railroads of this State, we remain your respectful fellow-citizen.

By order of the County Council.

(Signed) Samuer signature, President, F. A. J. Grax, Secretary.

THE RAILROAD AID LAW.

THE RAILROAD AID LAW.

LETTER FROM THE ATTORNIN-GENERAL.

BTATE OF ILLINOIS, ATTORNIN-GENERAL.

SPAINOFIELD, Ill., June 26, 1874.

BEAR SIR: Your communication of the 23d inst. was received, in which you request my apinion on the following questions:

1. Whether the recent decision of the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the act of April 16, 1869, entitled "An act to fund and provide for paying rairoad debts of counties townships, cities, and towns," prohibits you from paying the interest due on the registered bonds issued by various cities, towns, townships, and counties to aid in the construction of railroads out of the funds in the Treasury, collected under the act for that purpose.

2. Whether, in case there should be any surplus in the treasury after the payment of the interest referred to above, to the credit of any city, town, township, or county, it is to be retained by you subject to further legislation or disposed of

plus in the treasury after the payment of the interest referred to above, to the credit of any city, town, township, or counter, it is to be retained by you subject to further legislation or disposed of under the terms of the act in force July 1, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of the registered indebedness of counties, townships, cities and towns." (Gross' Statutes, IS-4, page 289.)

It seems that under the recent decision of the supreme Court, in the case of Ramsey vs. Haeger, that portion of the act of April 16, 1869, above mentioned, which made it the duty of the state Treasurer to place to the credit of the respective counties, townships, cities, or towns, which had incurred indebtedness, secured by registered bonds, to aid in the building of railroads, all of the State taxes collected and paid into the State Treasury on the increased valuation within such counties, etc., etc., respectively, as shown by the annual assessment roils, over and above the assessment roll of 1863, etc., was repealed by the adoption of the new Constitution in 1870.

The decision is based upon Sec. 6, Art. 9, of the Constitution, which provides that "the General Assembly shall have no power to release or discharge any county, city, township, town, or district whatever, or the inhabitants thereof, or the property therein, from their or its proportionate share of taxes to be levied for State purposes, nor shall commutation for such taxes be authorized in any form whatsoever." And also upon the clause of Sec. 1, of the same article, which requires the General Assembly "to provide such revenue as may be needful by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall tay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her, or its property."

The spirit of the opinion of the Supreme Court is that each municipal corporation must

pay its own local or municipal indebtedness, and that taxes levied for State purposes must be levied upon a uniform basis or rate per cent throughout the State, regardless of the local or railroad indebtedness of particular counties or other municipalities. It is true that near the close of the opinion the Court says: "We forbear the expression of any opinion as to whether so much of the \$5,500,000 actually and legally levied for State purposes as shall be collected from the increased valuation over that of 1868 which is claimed to be appropriated to the particular counties, townships, cities, and towns, can be maintained as a standing appropriation, as that question is not before us."

The principles upon which the Court decided the questions before it are broad enough to indicate, with reasonable certainty, how it will decide this other question when it is presented. In addition to the provisions of the Constitution quoted in this opinion, that instrument also contains the following: "All taxes levied for State purposes shall be paid into the State Treasury." (Art. IX., Sec. ?.)

"The State shall never pay, assume, or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of, or in any manner give, loan, or extend its credit to or in aid of any public or other corporation, association, or individual." (Art. IV., Sec. 20.)

From the principles adjudged by the Supreme Court in Ramsey vs. Haeger, taken in connection with the express provisions of the Constitution, we are necessarily led to the following conclusions:

First—That the rates of assessment of all

onclusions:

First.—That the rates of assessment of all taxes levied for State purposes must be uniform throughout the State.

Second.—That all taxes levied for State purposes must be uniform throughout the State.

Third.—That the State shall never pay the debts or liabilities of any public or other corporation.

My answer to your first inquiry, therefore, is, that under the principles recognized and affirmed by the Supreme Cours in its recent opinion, and the other provisions of the Constitution quoted atove, you have no right to pay out, in recognition of registered bonds by counties and other municipal corporations, any part of the funds in the State Treasury, collected from taxes levied upon any property whatsoever in the State as a part of the uniform rate per cent of taxes levied for State purposes. My answer to your first inquiry, therefore, is,

for State purposes.

However, any funds in your custody, as State Treasurer, collected in any county, or other municipal corporation having ourstanding registered bonds, under the act of April 16, 1889, for the purpose of paying interest or principal poor such

der the provisions of that act.

As to your second question, my opinion is that if there remains in your custody as State Treasurer, to the credit of any such municipal coporation any surplus of the tax collected therein to pay interest upon its registered bonds, after the payment of such interest, and over and above the uniform rate per cent of taxes levied for State purposes, such surplus may be disposed of for the benefit of the municipal corporation to whose credit it stands under the provisions of the "Act to provide for the payment of the registered indebtedness of counties, townships, cities, and towns," in force July 1, 1874 (Gross' Stat., 1873-'4, page 289), after that act takes effect. I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours,

Attorney-General.

THE NORTHWESTERN STATES.

News Items Telegraphed to The Chicage Tribune. On Friday evening, the 26th, the wife of John

Baird, living 51/2 miles southwest of DuQuoin was horribly burned by the explosion of kerosene cil while filling a lamp. It is thought the she cannot recover.

—John Kennedy was drowned at Cairo, yeste

day, white bathing in the river.

-William Steinhoff, while bathing day, white bathing in the river.

—William Steinhoff, while bathing with a party of young men at Rook's Creek, 8 miles from Minouk, was taken with cramps and sunk. His body was found half an hour after.

—Green Burton, who shot and killed Jefferson Ellis, in McLeansboro, on Friday last, had a hearing in Mt. Veroon on Saturday before Judge Tanner, and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 to await his irial before the next term of the Hamilton Circuit Court. The case excites universal interest, both parties to the unfortunate occurrence being widely known.

—Farmers in Morgan and adjoining counties are greatly alarmed at the vast number of chinch bugs which have appeared among the corn and spring wheat. Some fields of the latter have been entirely ruined, and the corn, in many cases, is black with them. The self-raking reaping machines, in cutting winter wheat, rake up bushels of bugs. This wheat is entirely harvested, and the bugs cannot hurt it, but they are going to adjoining fields. A heavy rain would wash them away considerably, and there is a good prospect of that soon.

—A. W. Smith, of the Town of Fountain Creek, Iroquois County, had, a few nights ago, a fine steer, weighing 1,200 pounds, killed by lightning. The query has been raised by the neighbors. Was not this animal as good to eat as if killed by the butchers?

James Bury, the absconding Collector of Prai-

by the butchers?

James Bury, the absconding Collector of Prairie Green, Iroquois County, was sentenced by budge Pillabury, last week, to a term of one year at Joiet. Mr. Bury returned with the idea that he could not be disturbed; which, perhaps, would have been the case had he not run away at all. at all.

—Green Barton shot and killed Jefferson Ellis at McLeansboro, Ill., Friday last. An old grudge was the cause of the affray.

grudge was the cause of the affray.

MICHIGAN.

On Saturday afternoon a young man named John Cumons, of Grand Rapids, was sunstruck, dying in fitteen minutes. He had just arrived here from Ireland, and began work on that day for the first time in America.

—Near Carlinville, on Saturday, a young man named Carroll was fatally sunstruck while working in a harvest field.

—At a match game of base ball, at Warren, on Saturday, a young lad named Charles Dobber, aged about 15, was accidently struck in the mouth with a ball-club, knocking out his front teeth and fracturing the upper jaw so that a portion of it will have to be removed.

—Two little boys, sons of William Batton and James Claffey, were, on Saturday, swept into the St. Joseph River, from the bridge at Bertrand, four miles south of Niles, by a storm of wind, and were drowned. Diligent search has been made, but the bodies have not yet been recovered.

The Debroit Post Company vesterday publish.

been made, but the bodies have not yet been recovered.

The Detroit Pcst Company yesterday published some elaborately-prepared statistics of the jobbing and commission trade of that city, showing
that they employ about \$9,700,000 in capital, and
have annual sales that amount to about \$63,000,000. In the jobbing-trade proper, there is \$8,649,000 of capital invested, and this is turued
on the average more than three
times a year, giving an aggregate of
sales \$28,550,000. The pay of the 1,058 persons
who find employment in the various stores and
offices is about \$650,000 per year.

Charles Davis, of Fort Madison, Ia., employed by Weston & Co., in their saw-mill, had his hand sawed off on Saturday while oiling the edging

sawed off on Saturday white oiling the edging saw.

—On Saturday, eight retail liquor dealers and distillers of Davis County—James Hobbs, Norman Rambo, Joseph Patterson, Robert Smith, Nicholas Overtoil, John Sampson, C. C. Wells, and J. D. Smith were ancested by officers of the Revenue Department for selling beer without a license and for running illicit distilleries. Three were discharged, and the remainder were bound over to the United States District Court by United States Commissioner Wilcox, of Burlington. One of the aix furnished \$2,000 bonds, but the other five are in jail there. The property of the accused has been seized and confiscated.

—A very sad event occurred in Burlington Sat-

but the other five are in jail there. The property of the accused has been seized and confiscated.

—A very sad event occurred in Burlington Saturday evening. An elderly man, named Conrad Herbert, and his son Henry, went to the river to bathe. The father got into very deep water, and, being unable to swim, soon began to sink. He called to his son for help, and the young man immediately plunged in, but the father caught his son by the leg and drew him down, and both were drowned. They were both well-known citizens, and their sudden loss has created much feeling.

A swindler named Barrows, who has been victimizing the farmers in the vicinity of Goshen, by representing himself to be an agent for the Buckeye Reaper, thereby obtained some money and soon after started for other green fields. He was arrested at Warsaw by an officer and brought back to Goshen last Saturday night and lodged in jail.

WISCONSIN.

George Eusky, a fisherman, was drowned last evening in foolshly swimming across the river from the Island at the mouth of the harbor. He was seized with cramps.

—Fred Hotohkiss, aged 15, when jumping on a switch-engine, on the North-western Hailroad, in Milwaukee. Saturday evening, was knocked down and had an arm oroken. His mother lives in Chicago, and passage there was refused because he was bleeding from his injuries, although friends offered to provide bedding and pay for sleeping-oar birth. The inhumanity of the officers is severely commented on.

POLITICAL.

Republican County Conventions in Iowa.

General Political News Throughout the

Northwest. Republican Count y Conventions

VIGO COUNTY, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 27.—At the Repub lican County Convention to-day the State plat-form was indorsed, inflation, Grant, Morton, and all. The Democratic nominee for Criminal Judge was indorsed. Another feature of the Convention was the displacing of Postmaster Convention was the amplicing of Postantes Filbrick, an anti-Intemperance German, from the Chairmanship of the County Committee, and the substituting in his place of J. Hook, a crusading American.

sading American.

SCOTT COUNTY, IA.

Special Depatch to The Chicaco Tribune.

DAVENFORT, Ia., June 27.—A little gathering of little men to the little number of a corporal's guard gathered this forencon in an upper room of the Auditor's building in this city. The meeting was composed of the so-called Republican party of this county! the object being to select delegates to the State Convention, which meets at Des Moines July 1. The eleven present made a gentleman from Liberty Township, Joseph H. Freeman, Chairman, and C. M. Waterman, of this city, Secretary. The following delegates were selected: M. Pgtter, J. W. McCausland, L. S. Davies, G. M. Boyd, W. W. Davis, George Cable, J. W. Green, L. P. Dash, and Julius Schutt. After which the Convention adjourned. BOONE COUNTY, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boonz, Ia., June 27.—The Republican County Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boonz, Ia., June 27.—The Republican County Convention to nominate delegates to the State Congressional and Judicial Conventions was held in Boonesboro this afternoon. The contest was on the question of renominating Orr to represent the Ninth Iows District for a third term. There was but little interest manifested in the delegates for the State and Judicial Conventions, but a but fight was made by the friends of Orr, headed by the various Postmasters of the county, and assisted by the Collector of this District, one of the Doorkeepers of the House of Representatives at Washington, and all the other nangers-on to Federal patronage that could be marshaled in. Orr had returned from Washington in time to be at home for this fight, for it has been considered that if he could not carry Boone County, his home, his chances for the nomination were elim. The adherents of Judge Chase, of Webster—ity, had thoroughly canvassed the county, and, it is claimed by Orr's friends, packed the Convention, having a majority of nearly two to one. The Chase men played their strongest card in a bitter denunciation of the galary-grab, and a stinging rebuke was administered to Orr by reading and adopting that portion of the Iowa Republican platform of last year, condemning not only those members of Congress that voted for, but also those that took the grab without voting for it. After the passing of this resolution, thirteen delegates were elected to the Congressional Convention, the vote being 21 for Chase to 18 for Orr. The Orr men have not given up hopes for delegates were elected to the Congressional Convention, the vote being 21 for Chase to 13 for Orr. The Orr men have not given up hopes for his nomination, as he carried Webster and one or two other counties, and it is possible that he may carry Storey County. While the Chase men are much elated at their success in Boone County, they are still auxious, for it is doubtful if he can sequent the nomination. Since Orr has been can secure the nomination. Since Orr has been deteated here, it is generally thought that Judge Oliver, of Monona County, is the coming man.

Democratic County Conventions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Fr. Wayne, Ind., June 27.—The Democrati Fr. Wayne, Ind., June 27.—The Democratic County Convention met here to-day and had a session about ten hours in length. Great excitement prevailed on all sides. The full county ticket was nominated as follows: Cleik, Frank Wolke; Senator, the Hon. R. C. Bell; Representatives, Mahlon Heller and Patrick Horn; Judge of Crimmal Court, the Hon. Jas. W. Borden; Prosecuting Attorney, Samuel M. Hench; Auditor, Wm. T. Abbott; Tressurer, M. F. Schmetzer; Sheriff, J. D. Hance; Recorder, Joseph Monimer, Jr. The proceedings were very stormy at times. Only one of the present county officers was elected. The Democracy has a majority of over 3,000 in the county. Nomination is equivalent to election, hence the great scramble for office.

backs be at all times adequate to the general business of the country; in favor of free banks and an equal distribution of the currency to all sections; in favor of legislation, State and Na-tional, favorable to the producing and industrial interests; against railroads and all other mo-nopolies; in favor of retrenchment in all brauches of the Government; in favor of so-briety and temperance in all things, but oppose the Baxter bill, and would have a license-law instead. instead.

The delegates to the Congressional Conven-

The delegates to the Congressional Convention were instructed to vote for Thomas B. Ward, of Lafayette, as the candidate for Congress from this district. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to vote for Thomas B. Davis, of White County, as the candidate for Andireco State.

Trict.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Rome, Is., June 27.—The Anti-Monopoly Congressional Convention will be held two days after the Republican Convention, and from a careful survey of the field, it is reasonable to expect that the Ninth District will elect an Anti-Monopoly Congressionan this fall despite the expect that the Ninth District will elect an Anti-Monopoly Congressman this fall, despite the 11,000 majority that was given for Orr two years ago. There is much bitterness of feeling man-ifested, and it is extremely doubtful if the Ropublican party can be united on a candidate. The friends of Orr claim that it was personal animosity that has been the means of defeating him. This is no doubt true to a certain extent, for his record in Congress, with the exception of the salary-grab, has been good.

The Iowa German Element and the

Anti-Monopolists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Is., June 27.—The Staats-Anzeiger to-day calls on all Germans and Liberal Americans to hold themselves sloof from the Anti-Monopoly Conventions' new party. It says the Liberals and license men have the balance of power, and they can secure recognition by

Call for a New Party in Missourl. Call for a New Party in Misseuri.

St. Louis, June 28.—The Democrat will tomorrow publish a double-leaded editorial taking
strong ground in favor of a genuine People's
Movement, to defeat what it calls "Bourbon'
Democracy" in this State at the Gubernatorial
election next fall, and calls on the Republican
State Central Committee, which meets next
month, to recommend such a movement, instead
of nominating a straight Republican State
toket.

Sweeping Them Out. Sweeping Them Out.

Concord, N. H., June 27.—The session of the
Legislature yesterday was an unusually excited
one, and lasted till 1:15 this morning. The year
and nays were called forty times. The business
done was mainly the removing of Republicans
from office, and substituting Democrate. The
removals included two Probate Judges and a
few Sheriffs of counties.

The Independents of Winnebago

The Independents of Winnebago County and the Fourth Congressional District.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribina.

DURAND, Winnebago Co.; June 25.—The farmers of this part of the county held a mass-meeting in a grove I mile north of the village, this afternoon. The occasion was one that will be long remembered by both speaker and hearers, and mass marked throughout with a degree of the constant of the county and district nominees. The meeting was called to order at 2 o'olock by C. A. Starr, Esqualtic to order at 2 o'olock by C. A. Starr, Esqualtic and the constant of the county and district nominees. The meeting was called to order at 2 o'olock by C. A. Starr, Esqualtic and the constant of the constant of the day, and particularly the subjects of direct and indirect taxation, showing to the producers how unequally the burdens of taxation fell upon them, through the operation of our infamous laws; and that the only way to relieve themselves from this injustice and wrong was by an appeal to the bal-

lot-box, and electing men to the next Legislature who would regard the interests of labor more than the impudent demands of capital.

This county lacks political organization, and an authoritative head to call conventions and attend to the general interests of our cause; but that want will soon be supplied by the formation of a County Association auxiliary to the State, measures for which have already been taken. Ihrough such an organization the Independent votes of the County can be concentrated; and if measures for which have already been taken. Through such an organization the Independent votes of the County can be concentrated; and if the right man can be found, Hurlbut will be retired to private life. Prominent among those spoken of for Congress by the Independents are Prof. Pinokney, of Ogle, and Mr. Hall, of Kane, either of whom would be acceptable to the laboring classes; and the politicians would find it up hill work to re-elect Hurlbut if either is put in nomination. Boone County is "joined to her idols:" but the other counties of the district are ready for the fight, and will make a gallant one.

SHEPHERD'S NOMINATION.

Some Republican Opinions of the President's Action.

From the Hartford (Copn.) Courant.
The President has a reputation for obstinately sticking by his friends, which he exhibited in a very unfortunate manner yesterday, by nominating Mr. Shepherd as one of the new Governing Board of the District of Columbia. The omination was very properly rejected by

Prom the Hartford (Conn.) Post.

No other man in America could so well afford to brave public opinion to the extent President Grant has in the appointment of Gov. Shepherd to the head of the Commission de-Shepherd to the head of the commission devised for the express purpose of getting rid of him and his kind. And it remains to be seen if the President himself can afford it. The Senate appears to have thought that it could not afford to share the responsibility, and rejected the nomination of Shepherd by a very decided vote.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

Shepherd was not censured by name, but his office was abolished and a clean sweep made of the whole affair. If it had been supposed that his substantial reappointment was possible, he would probably have been expressly excluded. The President may be personally satisfied of Shepherd's perfect integrity and fitness for the place to which he has appointed him, but he had no right to set public opinion at defiance in this way, to trifle with the public conscience, to force the conviction, as this appointment doubtless will, upon many minds, that he is utterly indifferent to corruption in his personal friends and to the claims of public decency. This is the most indefensible act of his administration, and that is saying much.

From the Boston Journat.

One of the mysteries—to call it by the mildest name possible—developed by the closing hours of the session of Congress was the President's nomination of ex-Gov. Shepherd, of the District of Columbia, at the head of the list of Commissionera under the new provisional government of the District. The recent thorough investigation of District affairs did not directly and by name criminate Gov. Shepherd in the mass of abuses and corruptions which resulted in wiping that Government out of existence at the earliest possible moment, but it is well-known that he was implicated to such a degree, in the minds of several members of the investigating committee, that express charges against him were omitted only for the sake of securing a unanimous report. It is said, also, that the members of the past Government would have been excluded by the new buil from all further official connection with the affairs of the Dispute that it not been from a design to leave the been excluded by the new bill from all further official connection with the affairs of the District, had it not been from a desire to leave the President free to act according to his own judgment. It may be imagined, therefore, with what surprise and dissatisfaction the Senate received this nomination of Shepherd under the circumstances. At the least he had been discredited to such an extent as to destroy his usefulness, and to make his resumption of office a public scandal and d.sgrace.

Borden; Prosecuting Attorney, Samuel M. Hench; Auditor, Wm. T. Abbott; Treasurer, M. F. Schmetzer; Sheriff, J. D. Hance; Recorder, Joseph Monimer, Jr. The proceedings were very stormy at times. Only one of the present county officers was elected. The Democracy has a majority of over 3,000 in the county. Nomination is equivalent to election, hence the great scramble for office.

LAFATETTE, Ind. June 27.—The Democratic County Convention was held here to-day. The attendance was very small. The Convention organized at 11 a. m. with John Williams as Chairman, and Joseph Howe as Secretary. After appointing the committees the Convention adjourned till 1 p. m. At the afternoon session the Committee on Platform reported a reries of the Committee on Platform reported a reries of the county for the people, Government, and bond-holders; opposed to a speedy return to specify payment; that it is the duly of Congress to provide by legislation that the volume of green-backs be at all times adequate to the general business of the country; in favor of free banks and an equal distribution of the currency to all nais. But the people of New York have sent Tweed to Blackweil's Island, and the President of the United States has nominated Shepherd to a high and responsible office, in which his corruption can be continued. What a contrast!

. . . His nomination was laid on the table with but few dissenting voices, and the other members of the commission were promptly Conmembers of the commission were promptly Con-firmed. This rebuke of the President's outnamed. This reduce of the President's out-rageous act was not by any means sufficient to settle the matter. The President stands im-peached in the eyes of all honest men. And no Senate can right him, and no false logic defend him. He is on the horns of a dilemma, one of which is knavery and the other stup d ignorance.

From the Troy (N. F.) Times.

We are very clear in opinion that he made a great mistake in nominating Mr. Shepherd to an important official position, not because the latter is corrupt, but because of his failure to see and expose corruption in others associated with him in the government of the District, and because, moreover, public opinion, whether just or not, holds him largely responsible for the maladiministration these. Upon this ground, doubtless, the Senate gave its decided vote against Mr. Shepherd last evening, and for this reason we judge that the President made a mistake, resulting, we have not the shadow of doubt, from his sincere conviction that Mr. Shepherd has been unjustly accused, that he is a trustworthy and sole man, and should not be permitted to suffer on account of the wrongdoing of others.

From the Baltimore American.

The President, in selecting as one of his nominees Alexander R. Shepherd, the late Governor, and the very head, foot, and managing spirit of the late Board of Public Works, committed an act which it is impossible to understand, for it seems a very vagary of flying in the face of the conscientious judgment of the nation; which cannot be approved, and which there can scarcely be even an attempt to applogize for. It seems cannot be approved, and which there can scarcely be even an attempt to apologize for. It seems impossible that Gen. Grant does not know the estimation in which this man Shepherd is held; that he is, by the matured judgment of the people everywhere, and by the press of all parties, viewed as the unscrupulous originator and the bold executor of all that was bad, dishonest, and infamous in the recens management of District affairs. The President might have erred in many ways and disappointed public expectation upon more important points, without shocking the public sense of what was just, and fitting, and right, and honorable, as he has by the making of this nomination.

From the Boston Advertiser.

The action of the Preside.t in nominating Gov. Shephard as the chief of three Commussioners to administer the affairs of the District deserves far different comment. Popular suspicion regarded the late Governor as the chief of the dishonest ring. The testimony proved the suspicion well founded. The Board of Public Works was abolished and all other Boards were continued, but Gov. Shepherd, as the chief offender, was excluded from them. In the face of this condemnatory legislation the President, who must have been aware of all the circumstances, proposed to put this man in as the bead of the new Government. The Senate acted properly in rejecting the nomination without ceremony, but the President's appointment of him will be remembered as the worst of many bad selections of public officers. The whole country is answerable for the good and honest government of the District of Columbia, and the retention of such a man in any position in that Government would have been a national scandal.

The nomination of Gov, Shepherd will be received with general diafavor. The recent report of the Investigating Committee has left him in bad odor with the conflicty. The reckiess mismanagement of District, affairs is largely, if not wholly, traced to him. More than any other man, he stands responsible for ill-considered and wasteful contracts, for the enormous debt

Prom the Indianapolis Journal.

The refusal of the Senate to confirm ex-Gov. Shepherd as one of the three Commissioners to govern the District of Columbia, was altogether manly and commendable. Whatever might have been the motive of the President in nominating him, the Senate would have stultified itself and incurred universal censure if it had confirmed him.

From the Cleveland Herald,
We cannot condemn too severely the action
of the President in nominating ex-Gov. Shepherd
as one of the Commissioners for the management of the District of Columbia. President
Grant has the recutation of standing by his
friends when they are under fire, but in the face
of the damaging report of the Committee of Investigation and of the fact that Gov. Snepherd
was in himself the embodiment of the District
Government which Congress found it necessary
to wipe out of existence, the nomination was to wipe out of existence; the nomination was little short of an insult to the Committee on Investigation, if not to the entire Congress. We are glad the Senate had the spirit to promptly and ucequivocally condemn the proceeding and send Mr. Shepherd by a vote of packing 36 to 6.

From the Sandusky Revister.

Gen. Grant, true to his instincts, had the coolness to ask the Senare to sanction the appointment of Alexander R. Shepherd as Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Grant appointed ex-Gov. Dennison and ex-Congressman Blow the side members. The last two were promptly confirmed, and Shepherd was incontinently dismissed by a vote of 36 to 6. Grant has done quite enough of this sort of thing.

From the New York Evening Post.

The President appears determined that the country shall not thuck well of him without violating its better judgment. His latest and worst performance in this line was the appointment yesterday of Alexander R. Shepperd to be one of the Commissioners to organize a new Government for the District of Columbia. Mr. Shepherd was totally unfit for the position, having been expelled by Congress from the office of Governor of the District for maladministration. The almost unanimous judgment of Congress and of the country were against him. Yetright in the face of this verdict the President made a social trip to Cape May with Shepherd, and on returning to the White House appointed him to an office so nearly like the one from which he was expelled that there is an appearance of malice in the act. This appointment was one of the worst events in this eventful administration, and the Senate did right in rebuking the President so emphatically. It rejected the nomination almost unanimously, just as the New York Senate would have rejected the nomination of Tweed, if, after the exposure of the frauds of the New York ring, the Legislature of this State had intrusted the government of this city to a Board of three Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, and Gov. Hoffman had appointed Tweed to be its Chairman.

From the Evansvilie (Ind.) Journal.

Even a President may weaken his influence by persistent wrong-doing and stubbornness. The Shepherd business day before yesterday was a spleudid illustration.

From the St. Louis Democrat,

After all that has happened, the President appointed Alexander R. Shepherd as the first member of a Commission to govern the District of Columbia until some act for its permanent government can be framed and passed by Congress. The science surprised and shocked intelligent Republicans everywhere. The management of public works in the District, which it was proved had been left absolutely to Shepherd since October, 1871, has been a greater disgrace than any other the Republican party has had to meet.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Such selections indicate that the President does not believe the charges against Gov. Shepherd, and thinks the wrongs in the District Government lie at the door of others. Nevertheless we are glad that the Senate refused to confirm him. The President ought not to have been deceived, and ought not to have made the nomination.

from the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

It is to the infinite credit of the Senate that it almost unanimously rejected this shameful nomination, giving the "Boss" but six votes out of a Senate of forty-two. While either body of Congregate the state of the state o of Congress maintains its dignity in such man ner there is still hope for the country.

Prom the Cincinnati Gazette.

If President Graut thinks the nomination of Boss Shepherd is going to help him to a third term, he makes about the biggest thistake of his

From Harper's Weekly (before the nomination).
The scandal of the Washington Ring and of the Board of Public Works was notorious; and it was for that reason that we described the nomination of the "Boss" by the President to be Governor of the District as a nomination that ought not to be made, and which discredited the Administration. The only presumption in its favor was that the President had reason to be Administration. The only presumption in its favor was that the President had reason to be the theoretic property of the Committee and the summary action of the House show them to have been true.

And still later, when all the facts had been collected and were known, facts convicting the Board of Works of such misconduct that Congress immediately abolished the whole District system, the President especially honors by a private invitation the person who was the head of the Board which misappropriated the money granted by Congress, and discharged its trust in its on 'loose' a manner as to be condemned by the Committee. What must be the effect of such things upon the officers of the Government? What standard of conduct do such facts erect? How are public fidelity and honesty and economy helped by them? How is the Administration of the Republican party strengthened? Must we expect to see the late head of the District Government appointed to some other honorable and responsible position? favor was that the President had reason to be

From the Washington Republican (the President'

As foreshadowed in the National Republican yesterday morning, the President showed his confidence in Mr. Shepherd by nominating him for one of the positions in question. The rejection of ex-Gov Shepherd by the Senate was the all-absorbing topic of conversation and comment in the city vesterday and last night, and is likely to continue to be for some days to come. If the majority of the Senate had had the courage of the Executive, the result would have been differents But the fact is that the men who indersed him and all that he did here up to the way hour of his nomination, yielded to the clamors of the opposition press and, ascended an officer they should have supported and sustained. The District Government is now at an end forever, and the men who administered it have passed into private life with more or less censure resting upon them. The time to write its history has not and may never come. If, however, it shall be written, it would not at all surprise us to learn that many of the gentlemen who have sat in judgment and condemned it are more responsible for whatever of mismanagement took place than its administrative officers. Against Gov. Shepherd personally there is no charge implicating his official honor or integrity. Millions and millions of dollars have been expended under his immediate direction. Investigation after investigation by Congress and suits in the courts have failed to show that one single cent was diverted into his pockets; and as the Capital lasts us avenues and streets will remain the evidence of his ability and the memorial to his name. He may be condemned to-day, but time will be certain to bring him a more complete vindication than even that he received yesterday at the hands of the President.

From the Washington Chronicle (Rine paper). As foreshadowed in the National Republican

From the Washington Chronicle (Ring paper).

It will be seen from our Senatorial reports that the President has not lost confidence in the integrity, ability, and fitness for such a position of trust of ex-Gov. A. R. Shepherd, and accordingly mentioned his name to the Senate for one of these Commissioners; but the Senate under all the circumstances of the case, thought it better to select gentlemen who had been entirely disconnected with District affairs, hence the President sent in the name of Mr. Cattell, who was confirmed.

An Algerian paper, says the London Echo, gives an interesting account of a struggle between the farmers of the colony and one of the most tremendous swarms of locusis that have ever descended inport the plains of Algeria. As soon as the distant cloud of invaders was perceived, every effort was made by the terrified agriculturists to prevent the descent of the hungry myrisds upon their pastures, while, on the other hand, the locusts were equally determined to aight and take refreshment. In order to keep the insect host in the higher strain of the atmosphere, where a change of wind might at any moment carry them away, the farmers lit fires with damp weeds, and by offerting all their kitchen utensils, ringing all the bells, and about-Locusts in Algeria.

ing at the top of their voices, they produced such a concert of hideous sounds that, for a time, the locusts preferred famine to the din, and remained in the air; but at length hunger and fatigue overpowered them, and they decided on braving the worst and falling to the ground, when the green fields and trees suddenly turned yellow under the multitudes which instantly covered them. All through the night was heard one continuous and portenious sound—that of myriads of invisible jaws engaged in mastication—and next morning the battle recommenced, but the latest advices are of a discouraging nature, as they report that the locusts are engaged not only in eating, but in laying eggs.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

Foreign.

A Madrid dispatch announces the defeat of 10,000 Carlists, under Prince Alphonzo, by 5,000 Republicans, after two days' fighting.

—The capture by the Cubaos, near Santiago de Cuba, of 400 Spaniards and 40 car-loads of provisions, is reported in Havana, and also that the prisoners were shot in retaliation for similar executions by the Spanish troops.

—The Czar of Russia has sentenced his nephew, who stole a set of diamonds, to banishment for life to Caucasus and to deprivation of his military decorations. heis military decorations.

There are reports from Central Asia that the Ameer of Kashgar has seized the Russian Envoy and concentrated a large force on the frontier.

Miscellameous.

Secretary Bristow has refused to accept a pair of horses and a carriage, which was tendered to him by a personal friend for the use of his wife.

—Eugene Hale has accepted the appointment of Postmaster General.

—A consultation was held by Henry Ward Beecher's friends in Brooklyn, Friday evening, at which it was determined to take no action upon Tilton's recent charges for one week.

—The banking house of Lassing, Weiss & Co., doing business in Chatham street, New York, suspended payment Saturday afternoon, the active partners having absconded.

—The Chicago White Stockings were defeated in Boston, by the Red Stockings of that city, by a score of 29 to 6.

—The Athletics defeated the Philadelphia

a score of 29 to 6.

—The Athletics defeated the Philadelphia Club, in Philadelphia, by a score of 16 to 15.

—Mutuals defeated the Hartfords in New York; score, 7 to 3.

A Female Physiological Society.

From the New York Times.

A number of Brooklyn ladies have formed an organization for the suppression of corsets, high-heeled boots, false hair, and the numerous other coutrivances of an artificial nature which are supposed to adorn female beauty and injure health. A principal article of the Constitution is as follows:

"No person shall be eligible to office in this Society who wears corsets, or who does not wear.

"No person shall be eligible to office in this Society who wears corsets, or who does not wear her clothes suspended from her shoulders, and who does not live hygienically."

This Society, of which Mrs. Theodore L. Cuyler is President, was organized ashort time since under the name of "The Ladies' Physiological Society of Brooklyn." Their constitution has not yet been published, but it is expected that it will appear shortly. It is understood that they will inaugurate a series of lectures for the promotion of the proper observance of the laws of health by women. Among the ladies connected with the organization are Mrs. Henry Chatfield, Mrs. E. N. Taft, Mrs. Homer B. Strague, Mrs. William Barre, and Mrs. G. F. Hall.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool, June 27—11 a. m.—Ffour, 27s 6d. Whest—Winer, 126212 2d; spring, 10s 7d@lis 5d; white, 12s 3d@lis 7d; club, 12s 6d@lis 10d. Corn, 36s. Pork, 66s. Lad, 51s 6d.

Liverpool, June 27—5t-60 p. m.—Unchanged.

London, June 27—5t-60 p. m.—Unchanged.

London, June 27—5t-60 p. m.—Unchanged.

London, June 27—5t-60 p. m.—Unchanged.

Consols for money, 22% 9924, United States Securities—10-40s, 1034; Erie, 28@28½; preferred, 45.

Tallow—41s 3d.

Paris, June 27.—Rentes, 59f. 45c.

Frankfort, June 27—5-20s of 62, 97%.

Liverpool, June 27—evening.—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 8,000 bales; American, 5,200; speculation and export, 1,00. Cotton, to arrive, 1-16c cheaper; sales on a basis of middling upland, nothing below good ordinary deliverable; July and August, 3-3-16; deliverable August and September, 8-5-16.

Breadstuffs—Quiet; mess pork, 66s 6d.

Boston Wool Market.

Boston, June 27.—The demand for wool continue good, and all descriptions find ready sale at full previous prices. Included in the transactions of the wee are 228,000 pounds New Ohio and Michigan Secsel O. its ranging from 52% to 54c for medium and above the transactions comprise 830,000 pounds, some ver choice selling ashigh as 40c, but the principal sale have been in the range of 324,637c.

The condition of all new wool arriving is at least per cent superior to that of last year. Combing and delains wools are in demand, the sales of the week embraing about 100,000 pounds; New Kentucky ranging froe 46c to 48c, and new Western tombing and delains froe 55c to 66c per fb. Pulled wools are in steady demand and prices are well sustained. Sales have been mad

Michigan Wool Markets. Linsing, Mich., June 7.—Lansing, 406,32c; Charlotte, 506,53c; Hastings, 386,45c; Fenton, 406,48c; Bellevue, 356,43c; Dowaglac, 406,45c; Quincy, 406,43c; Plymouti, 336,42c; Vassar, 386,42c; Ypsilanti, 336,42c; Alegan, 406,45c; Corruns, 406,45c; Vernon, 406,42c; Greenville, 456,49c; Adrian, 406,45c; Tecumsen, 336,44c; Coldwater, 456,50c.

The New York Dry-Goods Market.

New York, June 27.—The jobbing and importing branches of trade are quiet in all departments. Fact age demand for staple cotton and woolen production is steadily increasing. The market for cotton goods is strong, with an upward tendency. Androacoggia Pepperell, and Laconia, 10%c; sheetings advanced 2%c b agents. The Eulletin predicts higher prices during the next two weeks.

The Pittsburg Oil Market. PITTSBURG, Pa., June 27.—Crude very quiet ; quoted t 87%@90c. Refined not quoted.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Corros—Weak and irregular; middling upland, 17%c; futures closed barely steady; sales, 18,000 bales; July, 17 1-32c; August, 17 11-326, 17%c; September, 17%c; 17 13-32c; October, 17 1-10c.

Breadstuffs—Flour—Receipts, 14,000 bris; dull and strongly in buyers favor; unchanged, Rye flour unchanged, Corn meal dull; Western, \$1.75@4.10. Wheat—Receipts, 410,000 bu; jower; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.37%c
1,39; do Milwaukee, \$1.40@1.43; inferior do, \$1.24%; No. 2 Minnecots, \$1.46@1.42; red Western, \$1.42@1.45; No. 2 Minnecots, \$1.46@1.42; red Western, \$1.42@1.46; Agy edull at \$1.07@1.14. Barley nominal. Malt quiet. Corn—Receipts, 179,000 bu; opened without gedded change with improved demand; Western mixed, 78 @81c, closing at 81%c; strictly prime Western pellow, 50%c; gellow white Western, 88c. Osts—Receipts, 68,000 bu; dull and unchanged.

Hay AND HOFS—Unchanged.

GROCERIE—Coffee firmer and higher; Blo, 19%@ 23%c. Sugar a shade firmer. Molasses and rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 5%@5%c; refinal.

ulet.
PETROLEUM-Firmer; crude, 54@5%c; refined, TURPENTINE—Dull and unchanged,

TURPENTINE—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 18620c.

LEATHER AND WOOL—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Fork firmer; new mess, \$18.00@18.12%

cash. Beef in fair demand. Out meats quiet; bellies, 9%c. Middles quiet; long clear, 10%c; short clear, 10%c. Lard firmer at 11%c cash and July.

BUTTER—Steady; new Western, 14@25c; State, 20@30c.

30c.
CHEESE—Unchanged and heavy.
WHISKY—Steady at 99c.
METALS—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake
firm at 24%,624%. Pig Iron—Scotch, \$33,00@36.00;
American unchanged but dull snd drooping. Bar in
moderate demand; Russia sheet unchanged,
NAILS—Unchanged.
MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 27.—Breadstuffs—Flounchanged, Wheat steady, with moderate demann No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.94; No. 2 do, \$1.22; seller Jul \$1.204; August, \$1.144. Oats quiet and weak; No. 444.c. Corn in fair demand and lower rates. B scarce and buoyant; No. 2, 90c. Barley scarce as scarce and buoyant; No. 2, 90c. Bariey scarce and firm.
PROVINIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, \$17.25. Mests and lard steady and firm.
FREGERS—To Buffalo, 35cc; to Oswego, 7c.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 1,000 bris; corn, 3,000 bu; wheat, 17c,000 bu. 176,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; corn, 600 bu; wheat, 717,000 bu.

BUFFALO, June 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat lower No. 2 Milwaukee club offered at \$1.32; sales No. do at \$1.35. Corn dull and heavy; sales: 3.000 bu No. in lots at 60c. No disposition to buy boat-load lots. Frigures—Steady.

Sr. Louis, June 27.—Corros—Dull and Sr. LOUIS, June 21. Octave State Changed.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat dull and lower; soft No. 2 spring, \$1.08; No. 3 red fall, \$1.10% bid; No. 2 \$1.16 selier the year. Corn easier, and for future lower; No. 2 mixed, 59@60c, in elevators, cash; 53%, eslier July; 60c August. Oats easier; No. 2, 48%c, east track and elevators. Rye steady; prime, 78@30c.

WHISKY—Some sales, and lower at 95@90c.
PROVISIONS—POR firm at \$18.85@18.50. Bulk meats nomical. Lard firm; summer, 10%c.

HOGS AND CATLE—Steady and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—GRÖCERIES—Molasses—Fair fermenting, 65c; Cuus, 45@30c. Coffee—None in first hands; dealers' stock, 8,000 bags; demand fair; ordinary at 18@19%c; fair, 20%@21c; good, 21% @22c; prime, 22%@22c; others unchanged.

COTY 3—Quist; sales 400 bales. Prices cary, Re-

nal.
OILS—Unchanged.
E005—Scarce and higher at 146116c.
BUTTEN—Dull and unchanged.
CHESEE—S arce and firm at 124613c.
PROVISIONS—FORK—With light demand;
firm at \$18.00. Lard quiet; summer, 10%; kettle job
bing, 11% (\$11%c. Bulk meets dull and drooping;
shoulder, held at 6%c, without buvers; clear 7th, for
clear, 9%c; no sales. Bacon steady, with moderate
demand, at 71/69% \$10%c.
WHISKY—With good demand at 94c.
TOLEDO

demand, at 74/69% 20% c.

WHERY—With good demand at Mo.

TOLEDO.

mixed, 8i(@320. Oats steady; white, 6428c; mixed, 62@68c.

DATEY PRODUCTS—Butter firm; choice Western, 20@22c; fair to good, 16@20c.

CHEESE—Weak and unchanged.

EGGS—Active and higher; Western, 19@22c.

PSTROLEUM —Firm.

WHERKY—Held at 98 b/c.

CLEVELAND.

DEATHS. DUNN-At Union Stock Yards, June 23, 1874, comorrhage of the lungs, Annies, wife of James Dura-Funeral by carriages to Calvary on Tuesday, the 8th, at 0 octock a. m Friends are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centaur Liniments

KENTAYPOT family use, the Yellow Wra imals. Price 50 cents; large bottles \$1. Children Cry for Castoria.-Pleasant to take erfect substitute for Caster Oil, but more efficacions to egulating the stomach and bowels.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

DRY GOODS Regular Auction Sale of Dry Goods, Tue-day, June 30, at 9:30 a. m.
Also Dress Goods, Notions, Waite Goods, Hodern, Underwear, Furnishing Goods, 60.
Hats and Caps in Linen, Cassimers, and Straw Goods, for Men, Boy-, and Youths.
Linen Goods, Handkerobiefs, Bosoms, Collars, and

500,000 Paper Collars
Table Cutlery, Scissors, &c.
Also Cot age and Ingrain Carpets,
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 89 and 70 Wabsab.ev. ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—167 RANDOLPH-ST. On TUESDAY, June 30, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, 12,500 worth of American and French Modera Glass Viala, Sottles, 4c.; also, the on ire Office and Store Fluxure, Fairbanks' Platform Scales, Gas Fixures, Furnses, koves, Tables, Counters, Desks, and other goods to ntion. Catalogues ready on Mon GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auetic

At Auction on Wednesday, July 1, at 9% a.m. 000 CASES MUST BE CLUSED OUT. GEO. P. GORE 4 CO., 68 and 70 Wabashey.

AT AUCTION On Thursday, July 2, at 9 o'clock, 10 CRATES W. G. CROCKERY. Household Furniture.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Austioneers (ESTABLISHED 1856), By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 108 EAST MADISON-ST. Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods, Of all kinds, Tuesday morning, June 30, at 9% o'clock, at our salesroom, 108 East Madiso.j-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioness. NEW AND GOOD FURNITURE, CARPETA

2 Lots on Rebecca-st., near Wood, AT AUCTION, Wednesday, July 1, at 11 e'clock a. m., at our salesrooms, 108 East Madison.st., lots 73 and 25 in St. ou's Subdivision of Block 81, E. y, of N S & Section 19, Turn 20, E 14, 24 feet front each, north front, on Expecta-st., 56 feet east of Wood-er. Terms cash, WM. A. BUTTERS & OO., auctionsess.

350 BOXES LEMONS, JUST LANDED,

Wednesday Afternoon, July I, at 3 o'clock, at Washworth's Warehouse, its and 3in Marketst. 55 bears Lemons in prime orders. Will be sold in quantities to suit for each.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsess. DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, Parasola, ladies' enits, clothing fancy dry goods, notices, etc., Thursday, July 2, at 9% o'clock, at our salamons, 108 Bast Madison-et. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Austionsers. Our Next Regular Saturday's Sale of Furniture and Household Goods

Will be held FRIDAY, July 3, at 9% o'clock, at 108 East Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionsers. By HODGES & CO., No. 638 West Lake-st. Regular Sales, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at 7 1-1 ACQuist odics, it cancelled an activate with sell the entire contents, MONDAY, JUNE 29, at 10 s. m., converting a genteel Furniture, Bureaus, Washesands, Bedtesta, Mirrors, Pictures, Tables, Beds and Bedding, Dising and Kitchen Furniture, Orockery, Glassware, Cutler, etc., etc. Aiso, Brussels and Ingrain Carpeta, Sale painting, and must be sold.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Austraces.

SPECIAL SALE for the LADIES! WE WILL SELL, ON Tuesday, June 30, at 10 a.m., At our warerooms, No. 528 West Lake-et, the entire tents of four residences, consisting of Marble-teo Caber Sets, Bureau, Commodes, fine Parlor Suits, Chairs, French Walnut Bedsteads, B. A. Chairs, Cand Parlor Stoves, Brussels, Ingrain, and Apty Carockery, Glassware, Cutlery; elso, Chromos, Steal Sgraving, etc., etc., Goods must be sold.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Austioners.

At the Private Residence, No. 827 WEST LAKE-ST. WE WILL SELL ON Thursday, July 2, at 10 a. m.,

The entire contents of the two-story brick dwelling, consisting of elegant Velvet Carpets, English B. Brustigram, and 3-ply Carpets, sine Parlor, Dinize, Kitchen Furniture, Marble-top Sets, Tables, fiss thereos. Crockery, China, Glassware, etc. etc. Also, the Beds and Bedding. Sale positive and without reservant. P. S. House to rest at \$40 per month; twelve room, WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneer. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Bankrupt Sale of a Brick Yard

AT AUCTION.

By order of Goo. W. Campbell, Assignee, we will all on the premises, on The entire contents and fixtures of BRUK YARD Columbia and Ulman-ets., consisting of Lad and Pipe, two Hrick Mothines, one Roller, Marker Tanberton, Wheels, Picks, Moulds, Derri Trucks, Office Furniture, Store and Pipe, Carte, Incas, etc. Sele perceptory, in lots to cult.

VOLUME 27.

LACE GOO THIS DAY

\$3 Lace Shawls now \$4 Lace Shawls now \$5 Lace Shawls now \$10 Lace Shawls no \$12 Lace Shawls no \$18 Extra Quality no

\$30 Sublime Quality no Our entire stock of JACE DOWN at ORIGINAL CO

MandelBr State and Harri Twenty-second-st. and

1.0.0 Grand Celebration of Michi AT ST. JOS

WEDNESDAY Hon. Schuyler Colfax will The elegan teids wheel Steam bot of Michigan-av. WEDNE velock sharp, and arrivo in St. p. Returning, arrive back in C FURNITUE

TASHION IURNI W. W. STRONG

266 & 268 Wab FOR SALE

ASSIGNEES Will be sold at Auction 167 BANDOL

A well-assorted stock of DOUBLE THICK, and Fr. Double 1st, 2d and 3d qs. Glass. Also, Vials, Bottles. piture, Heater, Platform Biogues will be ready day of Assignees. McCLELL IF YOU As though you were going to be at FOLSO

It is a valuable and pleasant ; SALE OF THOROU in addition to the sale (as advert torses, thore will be offered for a ored running horses, now in training

AT GREATLY REDUCE
Beautiful Lace Hats from \$5 to \$
tom \$1.50 to \$5, at MRS. D. A MISCELLANE

TWRNTY DOLLARS
Lest, on the evening of the 24th of Paimer House and a Pullman lar a tral Depot, a Metallic Penull Mees taining several dollars in bills, on the evening of the 24th of the large taining several dollars in bills, and the same to Messia. C. H. Taylor & the same to Messia. C. H. Taylor & that is Monroe-st., Thineago, Smith, 25 King-st., East Hamiiton,

DISSOLUT

FIREWORL Manufacturer and dealer to

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SCHWEIZER'S, 14 CALIFORNIA BAR

Equal in taste to the in ON DRAUGHT Board Wa n KENWOOD or HYDE PARK.

or self, wife, and two sons aged is
commodations, and am willing to

REAL ESTA LUMBER OR CO. TO RENT OR FOR SALE. On Tweith-st., running bac Blip, with railroad on Tweith-st. bridge. Apply 163 Wattingtoned. Become

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AROMATIC BLACKBERR

JULY 1,
ACCOUNTAN
Business men desiring to close up
ate, have balance sheets made, an
units put into proper shape for the
usainess, would do well to call on
WEBB 41UCK E

FURS P Send vo safe keep Summer. J. S. BA Furrier

The coparinership heretofore eats creigned under the style and firm ULLER, is hereby dissolved by my CHARLES I

Flags, Chinese Goods, and Fa Particular attention paid to Firest Trade, Public Exhibitions, or Private, all colors, constantly on hand 122 Michigan-av., second con-st., Chica